# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER


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Fourteen Pages

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 230

ATLANTIC EDITION

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## SWISS THRIVE DESPITE DROP IN COMMERCE

### Standard of Living Rising and Banks Show Favorable Balances

### NATION HAS HUGE CAPITAL RESERVES

### Industry Reorganizes for New Conditions, but Production Keeps 1928 Level

*The following account of financial and economic conditions in Switzerland indicates that that country has been prosperous while neighboring nations were struggling to solve problems of industry and capital. It indicates that the country is planning ahead to assure a continuance of such prosperity. The article forms part of the Financial Capitals feature which* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *is printing every Wednesday.*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA—Happy island of prosperity amidst profoundly disturbed world economy, tiny Switzerland is mobilizing its resources and modifying its industry to assure a continuance of that pleasant condition.

Its essentially healthy, powerful and well-balanced economic and social structure emerged intact from the jolts of 1930 and is successfully weathering this year's difficulties despite the losses inflicted to Swiss export trade by the diminished purchasing power of its principal customers and notwithstanding the concurrent unemployment which, however, remains strikingly below the figures reached during the 1921-22 crisis. During the latter period the number of unemployed in Switzerland amounted to 90,000 while in 1930 it never exceeded 23,000.

**Prepared to Meet Eventualities**

Leaders of Switzerland's economic destinies fully realize that the protracted crisis abroad must be expected further to affect the Swiss balance of trade. But they are organizing to meet eventualities. Switzerland has huge, practically untouched reserves of capital and energy, and intends to use them to the full.

Already the watchmaking industry is being thoroughly reorganized, concentrated and rationalized. Certain of its weaker factories have been transformed to manufacture commodities likely to find a better market, such as gramophones. The hotel industry, badly hit, particularly by the conspicuous drop in the number of American and German visitors, may once more count upon the financial support of the Swiss Confederation which so effectively came to its rescue during

(Continued on Page 9, Column 7)

## Women's Groups Trace Progress Since Suffrage

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 — The eleventh anniversary of the signing of the women's suffrage amendment today was used by two national women's organizations to recount advances made by women since that momentous day in their history, Aug. 26, 1920.

Women voters are making their greatest contribution in the field of continued, persistent, well-directed political education, was the opinion expressed by Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the National League of Women Voters. "Women," she declared, "have not taken the influential part in public affairs during the past 10 years that many suffragists hoped they might when the vote was won, but I am patient with delay which means qualifying for a new part."

To support her conviction that women's interest in government and their understanding of it is increasing, Miss Sherwin pointed to the thousands of study groups held by the league, to the 1,200,000 pamphlets on government it has sold, and to the 1400 schools of citizenship held. The fact that interest shows itself outside the old political channels rather than within she called "not cause for disappointment but a sign of promise."

The National Woman's Party, through its chairman, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, called attention to the advances made by women since 1920 in authority over their children, in equalization of property and inheritance rights, in securing industrial equality and in having their citizenship guaranteed by an equal nationality law.

Both the National League of Women Voters and the Woman's Party are outgrowths of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, prominent in the suffrage campaign. The group that became the Woman's Party withdrew before the passage of the amendment because it believed in more militant and spectacular means of arousing public opinion for suffrage.

Since the passage of the amendment, this group has worked to remove legal discriminations against women. The League of Women Voters, organized at the victory convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association in 1920, has, on the other hand, stressed political education for women as a preparation for responsible participation in Government.

## Gandhi to Take Part In Round Table Talk

*By the Associated Press*

Simla, India, Aug. 26

MAHATMA GANDHI has agreed to take part in the second round table conference and will sail for England next Saturday, it was officially announced today.

The announcement that Gandhi would attend the conference came after a talk he had with Viscount Willingdon, Viceroy of India, this morning. It was said to have been highly satisfactory and that its conclusions would be issued in communiqué form. Gandhi is leaving at once for Bombay.

## Bright Future Is Pointed Out For Democracy

### Consensus at Williamstown Is It Can Arise Above Its Problems

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 26 —Firm conviction that democracy can rise above the economic problems which threaten representative government without a resort to dictatorship was the note on which discussions of the future of democracy were concluded at the Institute of Politics today.

Admitting that business and industry have reached a scale out of proportion to the existing form of American democracy, Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard University, nevertheless, contended that American institutions both can and will be adapted to modern industry and business without any loss of representative government.

The future will involve drastic changes in the form of American government, however, which he thought would take the form of incorporating into the administrative structure such organizations as the United States Chamber of Commerce and the Women's Joint Congressional Committee.

Bureaucracy has definitely passed beyond control of its owners in the form of stockholders.

**Democracy Might Fail**

If business leaders were to use this new independence at the expense of the public, then democracy would fail. But he believed that business is already developing a sense of responsibility to the public and the Government is already beginning to exert a degree of control which jointly indicate coördination between government and business.

As an example he pointed to the practice of executives in telephone and telegraph corporations to place the public interest above the immediate interest of stockholders. He said they are now trying to stabilize dividends and render service rather than merely produce profits for stockholders.

"It is clear," he declared, "that the solution of the problem of modern democracy cannot be dictatorship in any of its existing forms. And the hostile attitude of the people of modern democracies to the idea of dictatorship makes it very unlikely that they will become more hospitable to the idea in a new form of dictator-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

## DO-X On Its Way North for Norfolk

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 26 (AP) —The DO-X, world's largest air liner, left at 7:35 a. m. today for Norfolk on her way to New York. The DO-X spent the night here after flying from Miami yesterday.

The plane landed here at 12:35 p. m. (E. S. T.) after a flight of five hours and 18 minutes from Miami, Fla. Its journey up the Atlantic coast was uneventful, passengers reported, with the plane flying at a low altitude most of the time as it sought to lessen resistance of steady head winds from the north.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Tentative plans call for the arrival of the DO-X with 60 passengers from Norfolk, Va., in New York Harbor, off Battery Place, tomorrow noon.

Its officers will be welcomed by the Mayor's reception committee.

On the
*Third Anniversary*
of the signing of the

**Pact of Paris**

SALMON O. LEVINSON, a Chicago lawyer, pioneer in promoting the doctrine of outlawry of war as embodied in the Kellogg-Briand covenant, offers some interesting proposals for properly "Celebrating the Peace Pact." His ideas for making the pact more effective will appear on the Editorial Page of The Christian Science Monitor

**Tomorrow**

## DRIVE FOR FUND TO HELP NEEDY OCT. 19-NOV. 25

### Will Be Nation-Wide With All Welfare Organizations Taking Part

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

*Staff Correspondent*
*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—The late autumn has been fixed by Mr. Walter S. Gifford, director of the President's organization for unemployment relief, as the period for the nation-wide drive for local funds to meet relief demands for this coming winter.

Beginning Oct. 19 the great campaign will be carried through to Nov. 25. During this period of five weeks every national welfare organization will make its drive for budget funds.

The Red Cross has agreed to advance the date of its annual roll call campaign and this year will conduct its drive from Nov. 11 to 25.

The October-November period was agreed upon at a conference held yesterday by Mr. Gifford with a group of executives of national welfare organizations. It was explained that this particular time was decided on because the majority of the fund drives by these organizations in recent years have been between these two dates.

No definite sum was set to be raised. This is to be left entirely to the communities and each organization. They will survey their particular fields, determine the sum they consider necessary and seek that from their contributors.

That the economic and industrial problem facing the country is a grave one was indicated today in a summary of general business and financial conditions in the United States issued by the Federal Reserve Board, based upon statistics for July and August.

According to the board's report, industrial production and factory employment declined by somewhat more than the usual seasonal amount in July, while the general level of commodity prices remained unchanged. Conditions in the money market continued easy, however.

Industrial production, the board declared, as measured by the board's index, which is adjusted to allow for the usual seasonal variations, declined 1 per cent further in July to 83 per cent of the 1923-1925 average, compared with the low point of 82 for last December and the year's high point of 90 in April. Output of iron and steel, automobiles, lumber, and copper decreased further; activity at textile mills and shoe factories, however, was maintained at a high level, the board states.

Factory employment and pay rolls declined by somewhat more than the seasonal amount from the middle of June to the middle of July, according to the report.

## Federal Forces Help New York's Drive on Gangs

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—Federal operatives concentrated their forces here today in support of the city's campaign against gang rule, and plans for concerted action by various agencies were said to be rapidly evolving from the discussion to the drive stage.

This will take the form of "relentless pressure" against lawlessness, recent developments having made it clear to Washington that New York's problem is one whose elimination would have a nation-wide effect and, therefore, warrants drastic handling in which all the forces of law and order must converge.

Conferences begun yesterday in the offices of Mr. George Z. Medalie, United States attorney, were resumed this morning, with Mr. Allen G. Straight, head of the New York division of the United States secret service, and Mr. Andrew McCampbell, prohibition administrator; Mr. Joseph Manning, head of the narcotic bureau of the Department of Justice, and Mr. Hugh McQuillan of the intelligence division of this department, as Mr. Medalie's conferees.

A move to clear the milk trade of the racketeer by organizing against his methods of trade interference was certified yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Dodd in Brooklyn, when he signed the certificate of incorporation of the Kings-Queens Milk Dealers Association, representing 80 per cent of the wholesale milk dealers of the two boroughs. The organization, according to its certificate, purposes to foster the interests of the milk industry throughout the city and reform abuses in the industry.

The milk business has been hard ridden by the extortions of gangsters and racketeers, Mr. Maurice Biederman, legislative secretary of the association said, until it has become impossible for milk dealers profitably to conduct their business.

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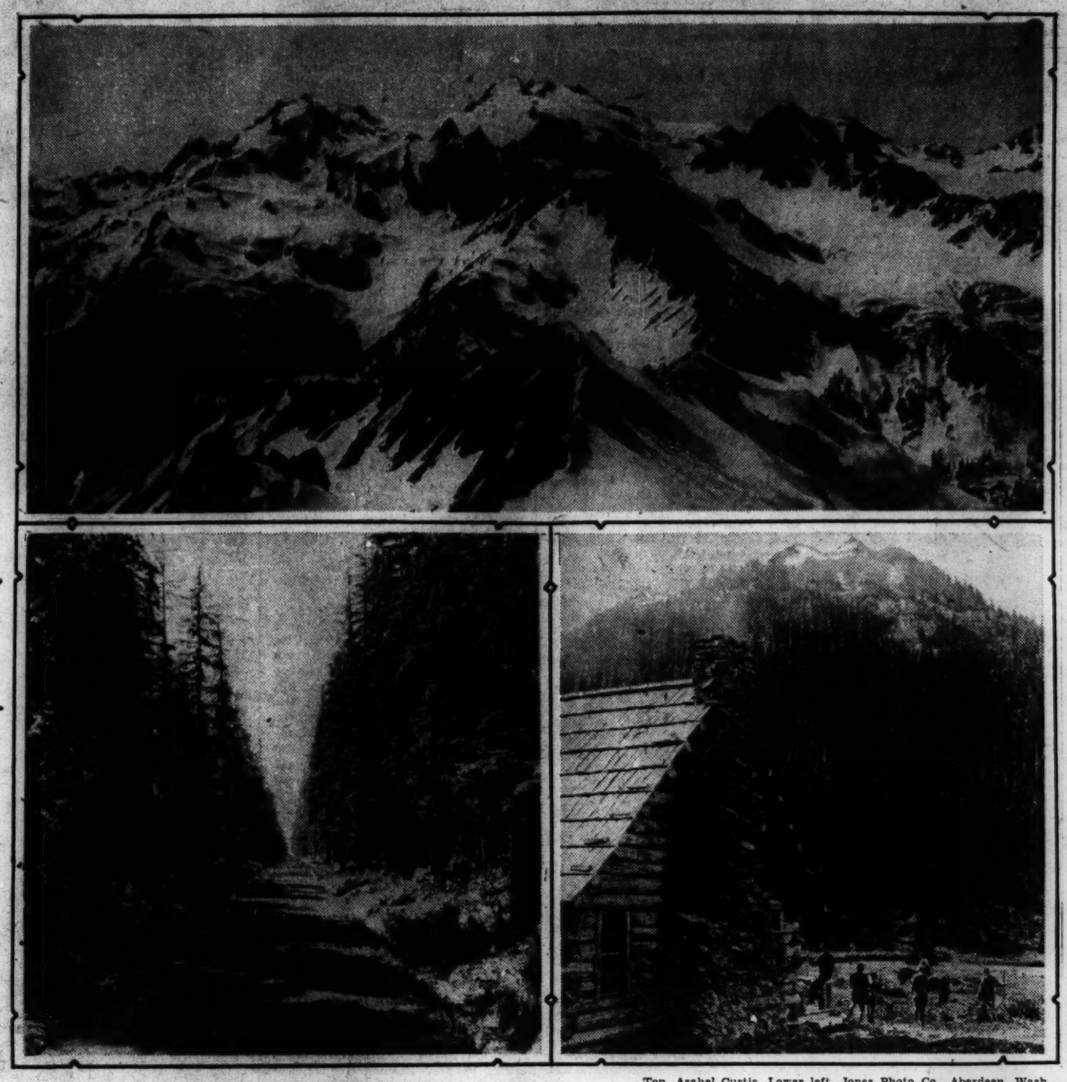
*Man Pushes Into Primeval Territory*



Top, Asahel Curtis. Lower left, Jones Photo Co., Aberdeen, Wash.

MOTOR HORNS TO BREAK SILENCE OF AGES

Top—Mt. Olympus, Highest Peak in the Olympic Range Which Is Encircled by the Just-Completed Olympic Highway. Lower Left—For Miles the Road Runs Between Files of Towering Firs. This Is a Section Through the United States Forest Reserve Near Lake Quinault. Lower Right—From Lake Quinault a Trail Takes One to Low Divide, Where a Chalet Affords Rest and Refreshment.

## NEW OLYMPIC HIGHWAY OPENS UNKNOWN LAND

### Encircles Federal Reserve in Washington—Northwest Dedicates It

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ABERDEEN, Wash., Aug. 26—The circle of civilization has been drawn around the "last great wilderness" of continental United States.

Today the glaciered peaks of the Olympic Range look down upon the completion of a 335-mile highway that encircles the rugged Olympic peninsula in the extreme northwest corner of Washington.

It is a primeval land. Forty years ago John Houlsdonk, the "iron man of the Olympics," took his bride in a dugout and fought his way up the swift waters of the Hoh River. He proved a homestead and wrested a farm from the forest. He carried an iron cook-stove 22 miles upon his back. Someday . . . someday there would be a road.

Now the road has come!

Within its loop are regions where probably no white man has yet set foot. There, too, are mountains which have no names. Parts of the area are as serene as any New England farmland. Parts of it are so rugged that the most expert woodsman can penetrate from only one to three miles a day. There are trees more than 200 feet high. There is

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## *Minnie and Her Half Million Proved How Lightly Indians Regard Possession of Money*

### *This Oklahoma Indian Girl Inherited Great Wealth Through Oil and Immediately Became the Prey of Unscrupulous White Men*

AMERICAN INDIAN SERIES—*Ninth of 15 Articles*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PONCA CITY, Okla.—When Minnie Silver Wing inherited almost $500,000 at the age of 16 a story of exploitation began which illustrates why the administration of the Indians by the United States Government is one of its most knotty problems today.

Before Minnie had reached the age of 22 more than $100,000 of her inheritance had been spent in legal fees. Two successive husbands had driven her from court to court and even threatened her with prison in their eagerness for her money, until the unhappy child, bewildered and resentful, knew not where to turn for friendship or safety.

Today the bureau of Indian affairs, under the leadership of Mr. Charles J. Rhoads, commissioner, is planning to prevent the recurrence of incidents such as Minnie's unhappiness by putting Indian property out of the reach of professional exploiters.

The struggle is particularly severe in Oklahoma, where Minnie lived, and where the Federal Government has relinquished much of its authority over the Indians to the State.

This condition resulted from the effort of Oklahoma to gain jurisdiction over the property of Indians residing within its borders. The Federal Government, gradually yielded to this pressure until today,

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

## United States Crop Areas Increase By 15,000,000 Acres in Five Years

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—The acreage of crops harvested in the United States in recent years has increased appreciably, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. On the basis of census returns just issued, the bureau states, there has been an increase of at least 15,000,000 acres between 1924 and 1929.

Crop land harvested in 1924 totaled 344,549,267 acres, according to the census, and 359,194,436 acres in 1929, an increase of 4 per cent. The crop acreage in 1929 had returned to the 1919 peak, the census showed, but according to the estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, was several million acres larger—larger, indeed, than ever before in the nation's history. In 1930 the crop area increased another 2,000,000 acres, according to the estimates of the department.

The census statistics tabulated by counties reveal significant regional shifts in acreage. The decrease in acreage of crops harvested has taken place mostly in a belt which includes every county in New England, except Aroostook in Maine and two counties in Vermont; every county in New York; every county in New Jersey, except one; every county in Pennsylvania, except one; all counties of eastern Ohio, and all except two counties in the southern peninsula of Michigan.

Thence the area extends southwesterly, including nearly every county in southern Indiana and every county in southern Illinois, also most counties of Missouri, all of southeastern Kansas and the northwestern half of Arkansas, practically all the eastern half of Oklahoma and most counties in central Texas. The decrease in the Chicago-Milwaukee-Madison-Freeport district really forms part of this 2000-mile-long belt that extends from the Canadian border in Maine to the Mexican border in Texas.

However, in most of Indiana, Ohio, and southern Michigan, crop acreage also declined greatly between 1919 and 1924, and this decline has continued into the period 1924-1929. On the other hand in New England and New York crop acreage declined little between 1924 and 1929 and in many counties increased. This is true also in several counties of central Texas which show a notable decrease between 1924 and 1929.

Most of the increase in idle crop land has occurred in the eastern half of the United States. Use of the tractor, combine, and other large-scale machinery in the West has continued to promote expansion.

## LINDBERGHS END FLIGHT WHILE CROWD CHEERS

### Aviators Land at Japanese Base After 7132-Mile Journey

TOKYO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh today reached the official terminus of their 7132-mile flight from New York to Tokyo, landing amid a thunder of cheering at Kasumigaura naval base, 50 miles from here, after a 613-mile hop from Nemuro. They will make the rest of the journey by rail.

Bringing their plane to the surface of the naval base lagoon at 2:09 p. m. (12:09 a. m., E. S. T.) while an enthusiastic crowd raised a chorus of banzais, Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh stepped ashore to receive the first of Japan's greetings from Admiral Abo, Minister of the Navy.

The crowd surged forward, hoping for a close-up view of the famous couple, but sailors held it back. The Lindberghs seemed somewhat shy at first. But after shaking hands with Admiral Abo, Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, American Ambassador, and other officials, and seeing their plane receiving careful attention at the hands of 60 sailors they appeared at ease.

In greeting the Lindberghs Admiral Abo paid tribute to the Colonel for his nonstop flight from New York to Paris in 1927. Then, smilingly turning to Mrs. Lindbergh, he praised her as the first woman to fly across the North Pacific Ocean.

The weather was warm, and Admiral Abo smilingly expressed the hope that the Lindberghs would remain in Japan until autumn so the cool breezes would add to their comfort. In concluding his welcome, Admiral Abo assured the fliers that the Japanese naval aviation corps was ready to offer them any possible assistance.

The Lindbergh's arrival at Kasumigaura ends the first stage of the flight from New York to the Far East on a "vacation" air tour. They announced they would fly to China after visiting Tokyo. They did not name their Chinese destination nor set a time for arrival there.

Any flight beyond China was uncertain, as Colonel Lindbergh was not ready to announce plans. He said, however, he had no intention of attempting a world flight at present and had no plans for a nonstop Pacific flight.

## Mass Production Held Aid to Both Capital and Labor

*By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor*

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands, Aug. 26 — Mass production and mass distribution of goods will achieve that permanent prosperity for both capital and labor which the world needs today, Mr. Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, contended before the World Social and Economic Congress here today. Higher wages and lower prices also will accompany scientific organization of modern business, he said, claiming that world-wide economic planning will insure universal peace.

"This is no time to be overcautious," Mr. Filene told his audience of industrial executives, economists and labor leaders from the principal nations of the world. "This is a time for action. Crises like this, that bring wide-spread and long-continued unemployment, are due simply to bad thinking, especially on the part of business men and financiers.

"The reasons for present unemployment go back to the fundamental fact that unless people can continuously buy all that industry produces, times will come when these same people will be unemployed, while waiting for inadequate consumption to catch up to past production. Purchasing depends upon both wages available for spending and prices of the things those wages should buy. Thus for the most selfish of reasons—greater profits—enlightened management has discovered that it is desirable, yes essential, to raise wages and reduce prices to the greatest possible extent.

"Business men and financiers must learn that mass production is not merely large-scale production. It is scientific production so planned and carried on as to make possible a very high rate of production per man. That in itself reduces the costs. But if the economies are not passed on to the consumer in lower prices it is not mass production, because it does not help the masses buy what is being produced."

## *One-Man Gold Mine Ships Thirtieth Car*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TONOPAH, Nev.—About 150 miles from Tonopah is Chloride Cliffs, overlooking Death Valley at an altitude of 6500 feet. It was here that Mr. Louis McCrea began mining gold three years ago. A few days ago he shipped his thirtieth carload of ore to a Salt Lake smelter. Working, sometimes alone and sometimes with one helper, Mr. McCrea breaks down and hoists about one ton a day of the rock that averages $40 per ton gold.

## BRITISH PLAN ON ELECTION IN OCTOBER

### Need Found for Expediting Unpopular Measures of Retrenchment

### LABOR TO PRESENT STIFF OPPOSITION

### New Cabinet Begins Task of Building Foundations for Sounder Credit

*By Radio from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Aug. 26—The national Government formally entered upon office today. The change over from the old administration to the new took place with the time-honored ceremonial at Buckingham Palace, where the King received back the seals of authority from the outgoing ministers and handed them to their newly appointed successors.

Immediately afterward the Cabinet assembled at 10 Downing Street to begin the task of putting into effect emergency measures to restore British credit. The necessity of these measures has become daily more apparent since the Treasury's discovery last week that there was no exaggeration in Sir Josiah Stamp's declaration on behalf of the Bank of England that it was a question of hours if the value of the pound sterling was to be preserved.

A definite change in official outlook has nevertheless taken place, in that the closer has become the touch with the realities of the situation the more apparent has grown the need for expediting the unpopular measures of retrenchment and fresh taxation decided upon.

**Elections in October**

The new Government at first expected to have at least until early in 1932 to complete its task. Now active preparations are being made for holding general elections in October. This is because not only has Socialist support, which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, and Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, have been able to carry with them from the Labor Party, not come up to expectations, but opposition has developed upon so extensive a scale as to make it a matter of urgency to obtain mandate from the electorate to place the reforms upon a permanent basis while the gravity of the crisis is still fresh in the public thought.

Mr. MacDonald in a radiocast address last night and Mr. Snowden in a statement published today both devoted themselves to showing the necessity of a 10 per cent cut in unemployment benefit.

This is the point in the new Government's program that has been seized upon, especially by dissentient Labor members of Parliament, as the most favorable electoral ground upon which to base their attack, since this affords them the cry that the workers' standard of living is in jeopardy.

**Lower Cost of Living**

The answer to this allegation, convincing as it may be to all careful thinkers, detracts only partially from the effect upon the electorate of propaganda that is being put about. Mr. MacDonald based his argument upon the fact that the cost of living has gone down by 11½ per cent since 1929. This means that the proposed 10 per cent cut leaves the worker better off than two years ago.

At the same time it is impossible to ask the hard-pressed taxpayers to add further to the enormous sacrifices they have already made unless there is also a fair contribution from the classes relatively better off than before.

Mr. Snowden went even further. He pointed out that, failing measures that had been determined upon, the pound sterling might easily fall to half its present value, in which case workers, including recipients of unemployment state relief, would be far worse off than will now be the case.

The personnel of the new government as now finally settled differs but slightly from that anticipated. The chief new fact that has emerged is that the Cabinet, consisting as it does of only 10 members, is little more than half the usual size.

Sir Samuel Hoare has been finally chosen as Secretary of State for India, but this makes no difference in arrangements for the Round Table Conference which is to be presided over as before by Mr. MacDonald while Lord Sankey will resume the chairmanship of its chief committee.

**Cabinet Representation**

It is noticed that while the Conservatives and Liberals contribute between them seven members of the Government, outside of the Cabinet, Labor has only one, this being significant as showing the slightness of the dimensions of Mr. MacDonald's and Mr. Snowden's present following.

Nevertheless it is recognized that this does not detract from the importance of having men who have hitherto been chief leaders of the Labor Party in key positions in a government formed for the express purpose of carrying necessarily unpopular measures into effect.

Not the least noticeable of the new appointments is that of Lord Lothian to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a post held at one time

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

# POSTAL SERVICE NEEDS POINTED OUT BY MOSES

## Improved Working Conditions and Salary Raises Are Advocated

Pointing out a need for improving the working conditions and raising the salary of substitute postal workers, Senator George H. Moses (R.), of New Hampshire, told the delegates to the United National Association of Post Office Clerks convention at the Hotel Statler in an address this morning that this should be their next objective.

The coming of increased prosperity, he said, should see both regular and substitute postal worker in improved conditions, with the stigma removed from the postal service of being the lowest paid government department. Looking back over the years of beneficial postal legislation Senator Moses complimented the association on its efficient working hand in hand with legislators in securing improved laws.

"At times," he said, "the plain intent of Congress has been diluted by bureaucratic methods of enforcing its laws. It was expected that the 44-hour law would increase postal expenses. Thus there should be no attempt now to do away with these increases at the expense of the postal workers."

The Longevity Bill, introduced in the Seventy-first Congress, which provides for a $100 increase per year after 10 years of service and an additional $100 per year upon the completion of every five years of service thereafter, was heartily indorsed by the association in its business session this morning.

Other measures which were favorably reported and which will be urged upon Congress include the five-day week proposal, the plea to increase the entrance salary of a postal clerk to $2000 per annum, and resolutions favoring widows' pensions. Ways and means of increasing the premiums on the group insurance held by the entire association of 7437 members since 1926 were discussed in a committee meeting.

The Mutual Benefit Auxiliary, entirely separate from the group insurance and controlled by the postal clerks' association unconnected with an insurance company, was reported to be in a sound condition by Mr. Patrick J. O'Neil, National Secretary, in answer to questions concerning its stability. A gain of over $7000 in securities and assets of $95,000 as against $375,000 written in insurance was said by Mr. O'Neil to be evidence of soundness according to fraternal insurance standards.

A tour of historic Boston, Lexington and Concord has been arranged for delegates this afternoon, starting at 1:30, to be concluded by a country dinner topped off with Texas watermelons at 6:30.

Two business sessions Thursday which will include final committee reports and election of officers will mark the close of the convention.

# Louisiana Debates 'No Cotton' Plan

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 26 (AP)—At the call of Gov. Huey P. Long, the Louisiana legislature met last night to consider his proposal to bar cotton raising in 1932 because of the price depression and to prevent the gathering or marketing of any cotton grown that year.

The Governor offered the plan to the Legislature as a means of exterminating the root rot, boll weevils and other pests and declared in his proclamation that the action was necessary for assistance to the cotton industry. He predicted the measure would pass "almost unanimously."

Texas continued today to debate the question of acreage restriction and the Long "no cotton" plan. It is reported that farmers are demanding that Governor Sterling call a special legislative session.

In Georgia, Mr. Eugene Talmade, State Commissioner of Agriculture, discussed the Long plan with farmers living in the Mississippi delta. Cotton planters were reported as favoring the plan, with the small farmers against it.

In the Louisiana Legislature a resolution was introduced memorializing Congress to grant a moratorium of three to five years on federal farm loans for relief of the farmer.

SHELBY, N. C., Aug. 26 (AP)—Gov. O. Max Gardner of North Carolina, yesterday termed state legislation compelling the abandonment of cotton as "unsound," without some binding agreement with foreign growers, and called upon President Hoover to convene an immediate session of Congress to consider the cotton crisis.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler tonight with gentle north to east winds.

**Maine and New Hampshire:** Generally fair tonight and Thursday; somewhat cooler in south portion tonight.

**Vermont:** Generally fair tonight and Thursday with not much change in temperature.

**Massachusetts:** Generally fair tonight and Thursday; somewhat cooler in east portion tonight.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday, probable showers on the coast and somewhat cooler tonight.

**Atlantic coast north of Sandy Hook:** Fresh northeast winds and mostly overcast weather tonight and Thursday.

**Official Temperatures**

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

| | 8 a.m. Aug 26 | Max. Aug 25 | | 8 a.m. Aug 26 | Max. Aug 25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City | 72 | 84 | Nantucket | 68 | 72 |
| Bismarck | 60 | 82 | New Orleans | 74 | 84 |
| Boston | 69 | 86 | New York | 70 | 82 |
| Buffalo | 62 | 74 | Norfolk, Va. | 70 | 84 |
| Calgary | .. | .. | North Platte | 62 | 88 |
| Charleston | 78 | 88 | Philadelphia | 72 | 86 |
| Chicago | 62 | 70 | Phoenix, Ariz. | 84 | 108 |
| Cincinnati | 66 | 80 | Pittsburgh | 64 | 80 |
| Denver | 64 | 90 | Portland, Me. | 64 | 76 |
| Eastport, Me. | 58 | 64 | Raleigh | 68 | 86 |
| Hatteras | 76 | 82 | St. Louis | 86 | 86 |
| Helena, Mont. | 66 | 88 | St. Paul | 56 | 72 |
| Huron, S. D. | 60 | 82 | Salt Lake City | 74 | 96 |
| Jacksonville | 72 | 86 | San Francisco | 58 | 72 |
| Kansas City | 66 | 88 | Santa Fe, N.M. | 56 | 84 |
| Key West | 84 | 90 | Seattle | 58 | 72 |
| Los Angeles | 72 | 96 | Tampa | 76 | 92 |
| Memphis | 72 | 86 | Washington | 68 | 86 |
| Miami, Fla. | 86 | 88 | Wichita, Kan. | 69 | 90 |
| Montreal | 60 | 78 | Williston, N.D. | 68 | 88 |

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday 11:14 p.m., Thursday 11:43 a.m.
Height of tides 9.7 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8 p. m.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

United National Association of Post Office Clerks: Convention, Hotel Statler, through Thursday.

**Theaters**

Fine Arts—"The Private Secretary," German film.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Greek Art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

United National Association of Post Office Clerks: Convention (last day), Hotel Statler.

Annual Boston Park Department circus, Boston Common, 2:15.

**Art Exhibitions**

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays except Monday from 10 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 579 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Summer exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Photographs, etchings and lithographs by members. Through Sept. 5.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—General summer exhibition.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings and lithographs on musical subjects by Brant Reynard. Through Aug. 31.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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See our other advertisement in this issue.

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# British Plan Fall Election; Pressing Measures Hasten Call

(Continued from Page 1)

in the late Government by Sir Oswald Mosley, who now leads an independent group.

## MacDonald Sounds Call For British Coöperation In Facing Credit Crisis

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Following is the partial text of the radio appeal of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, broadcast from his home at 10 Downing Street, last night:

I speak tonight under unusual, and to me, rather sorrowful circumstances.

I have given my life to the building up of a political party.

I was present at its birth. I was its nurse when it emerged from infancy and had attained adult years.

At this moment I have changed none of my beliefs and none of my ideals. I see that it is said that I have no Labor credentials for what I am doing. It is true. I do not plan to have them, although I am certain that in the interests of the working classes I ought to have them.

Be that as it may, I have the credentials of an even higher authority. My credentials are those of national duty, as I conceive it, and I obey them irrespective of the consequences.

You will have read in the daily papers during the last few weeks of great activity in London. For my many friends who have been in close touch with things it has been a time of very great anxiety. There have been sensational stories and many rumors of all kinds. You have heard the words "crisis" and "emergency," and you will know matters of great moment have arisen in what is nominally a quiet holiday season. Let me tell you briefly what has happened.

**Faced With Financial Emergency**

During the last two weeks the country has been faced with a financial emergency. What has been going on is that people and institutions abroad who have money in this country have been withdrawing it in considerable amounts. They have been accustomed to deposit big sums in London for short periods because they had complete confidence that they could always rely on getting their money when they wanted it.

Recently the confidence of leaders has been impaired, and they have been withdrawing their money. There have been various causes for these fears about the soundness of our position.

In the first place, world depression in trade has hit all countries very hard including ourselves. There was a crisis in Germany. It was known we had a lot of money in Germany which temporarily could not be repaid.

But above all, public opinion abroad was concerned about our position. They saw a big deficit in prospect. They said we had been borrowing for current expenditures. They feared we were living beyond our means and no longer exporting enough to pay for our necessary and very large imports of food and raw materials. In the absence of any contrary evidence they were inclined to believe our troubles are not temporary.

**Sterling Must Be Defended**

The pound sterling is the great medium of world trade and the basis of the money of many other countries. Thus, the commerce and well-being, not only of the British nation, but of a large part of the civilized world has been built and rests upon the confidence in the pound sterling, and if that confidence is destroyed, it means dislocation of world trade, from which everyone and most of all the working people of this country, will suffer.

Further, if the value of the pound were to fall suddenly and catastrophically, not by plan as some people suggest but without plan, by the force of economic crisis, without control, crises would rise much faster than wages and incomes could not be adjusted, even if adjustment were possible.

I have consulted with every shade of opinion and given the situation the most careful thought of which I am capable, paying attention primarily to actual pressing facts. Things are happening, which if allowed to go on, will speedily produce a crisis. Under these circumstances, it is no use discussing the theories of banking in the MacMillan reports, who is to blame, and so on.

**Speedy Action Needed**

This threatening cloud has to be dispelled and dispelled immediately. Action, swift, decisive and effective, is asked for, and that we propose to give. When the danger has been removed we can have an assize trial and a verdict, but my colleagues and myself are determined that the assize trial shall not be a coroner's inquest. Everyone from whom we have borrowed or who has placed deposits in our keeping must be assured that the budget will be balanced, and that assurance has to be given at once, not only as a declaration of intention, but as a program in the essential detail.

We certainly do not want economies which mean the suspension of programs of work which we believe are for the national good, or reduction which we also believe is not in the long run sound. But if, by reason of shrinkage in the national income, these good works mean such borrowing as will damage our credit, well, we must cut our coats according to the cloth. We must try, of course, to get more cloth, but, while it is limited, our garments will have to respond to its limitation.

It undoubtedly will entail a sacrifice, but I am perfectly certain that in order to put our financial house in order there is no person in the whole community who will fail to give what response he can, according to his means, providing always he has the assurance everybody else is doing the same.

**Cut in Unemployment Benefits**

Apparently the matter which troubles most of the people with whom I have been associated is the proposal to cut unemployment benefits. May I make an observation or two in order that the mass of our people may consider it with some sense of proportion and equity in their minds.

Unemployment benefit is not a living wage. It was never meant to be that. But I like everyone of my colleagues, have been willing rather to stretch than to curtail those benefits. The proposaal now is that as a part of this urgently required national saving these benefits should be reduced by 10 per cent, but that children's allowances should not be touched at all. That looks pretty big.

But will those who are listening to me remember this? That during the last two years the cost of living has reduced by 11½ per cent, so that if the unemployment benefits had been subject to this consideration—a consideration to which hundred of thousands of workers are subjected—a consideration which not a few trade unions have deliberately arranged in the interests of their own people—had that been so, the unemployment benefit, automatically and without changing a hair's breadth of its value in maintaining the standards of life, could already have been reduced, without even a clamor or a fight, by 11½ per cent. The proposal to reduce these benefits, therefore, leaves the recipients 1½ per cent better off than they were in 1929.

**Trust in National Credit**

There are those who say that one of the consequences of the world's industrial plight should be a slackening of the programs devised to help national development, but in my view the final resource from which these programs can be financed, whether from loans or from current revenue, is trust in our national credit and anything which jeopardizes that must be instantly and firmly dealt with.

This big psychological storm which has suddenly presented itself has to be dealt with as a matter of supreme urgency and none of those questions can justify us in the fatal policy of refusing to use immediate measures.

There is no time for slow change so long as this lasts. We must act now.

The only way to secure necessary money is to afford those who have money to lend a security that will be paid back when required.

That we should have to borrow and that people should have to lend may be against the laws that some of us have in our hearts. But we are living in a real and not an unreal world, and the problem which governments have to face arises from the real world at present and not an ideal one of the future.

**Economies and Revenues**

One thing, and only one, will put British credit in a position of security at this moment, and that is a scheme consisting in economies on the one side, and further revenue on the other. The scheme is well balanced, with the burden imposed as lightly as possible, but imposed equitably. That scheme will be produced. In order to do it a government has been formed.

It is not a coalition government. I will take no part in that. It is not a government which compels any party to change its principles, or to subordinate its individuality. I should take no part in that, either. It is a government, as has been described, of individuals.

It has been formed to do this work. If the work takes little time, the life of the government will be short. When that life is finished, the work of the House of Commons and the general political situation will return to where they were last week and those who have taken risks will either receive punishment or reward. The election which will follow will not be fought by the government. There will be no coupons and, I hope, no illegitimate prejudices, but in the mean time I appeal with all the force I have to every one of you, rich and poor alike, employed and unemployed, to face, as the people of this country always have done, the difficulties, with hearts determined to overcome them and with a conscience ready to respond to whatever the call and necessity may be.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. C. Marjorie Mercer, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Miss Mary B. Huscroft, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Angele M. Cugney, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Emilie Hoskins, Sioux City, Iowa.
Mrs. John Pedley, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Thomas J. Kinnear, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Fannie Gross, Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Muriel Gross, Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Carolyn Cohen, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
Miss M. Wasser, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Winnie Jones, Hollywood, Calif.
Winfield Jones, Hollywood, Calif.
Alfred W. Jones, Hollywood, Calif.
Dorothy H. Briggs, Cortland, N. Y.
Wilhemina Schmehler, Cortland, N. Y.
Katherine Quirk, Cortland, N. Y.

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Only 3 more days of Jordan's Greatest August Furniture and Rug Sale! Radio, Rug and Furniture Sections open until 9!
EIGHTH FLOOR—FURNITURE BUILDING
JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
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## New York Bankers Back Entry of Conservatives Into British Cabinet

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—A distinct political note of satisfaction over the introduction of Conservative elements into the British Government was expressed today by New York bankers, who declared confidence that the British budget would now be balanced and that credits would thereupon be extended by private bankers, if the new government requested them.

Should there be a return to power of the Labor element, particularly with the moderating influence of the MacDonald leadership eliminated, British credit probably would be affected very adversely, it was said.

It was felt generally in financial circles that if additional credit is extended, either to the British Government or to private financial institutions, that it should be provided here by private bankers.

**Dole Dictation Misinterpreted**

Replying to the criticism of the London Daily Herald, the late government organ, that the credit demands of the American bankers amounted to a "startling and apparently successful attempt by United States bankers to dictate an internal policy of Britain," an officer of one of New York's largest financial institutions with extensive interests in England, said the criticism was correct in fact, but not in interpretation. The person who lends money, he said, always has the privilege of asking how it is to be spent.

"There has been no attempt whatever to 'dictate' what England shall do with credits which may be extended, but when Englishmen come to us and ask to borrow money it is quite right for us to ask them whether they are able to balance their budget. They may balance their budget any way they please, but it is quite obvious that one of the best ways would be to cut down the dole.

**Way to Credits Opened**

"It is the general opinion of bankers and other business men in the United States that the extent of the English dole is unwarranted and we have a perfect right to say that we don't care to lend money to a government that is weakening itself financially by spending money in that way.

"Undoubtedly new credits will be extended to Great Britain just as soon as financial conditions are set up in England which make such credits sound. The whole situation might be summed up in a nutshell by saying that England has drawn upon its wealth beyond its ability to pay.

"Under the Labor Government taxes have increased, the national debt has increased, fixed charges have increased and foreign markets have fallen off. American bankers have great confidence that under the new coalition government, with Conservative elements introduced, Great Britain will be able to square Avenues with expenditures."

Any credit at present extended to Great Britain would have to take the form of short term notes, bankers said, since the bond market would not absorb a long-term public offering. If the new Government made progress in its financial rehabilitation of the United Kingdom, however, it was thought that a long-term offering might be floated later, but not if there were a return of the Labor Party to power.

# Doak Urges Drive Against Pessimism

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 26 (AP)—The nation was called upon today by Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, to use every effort to shake off despondency and work for return of better conditions.

At the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the Endicott-Johnson Corporation, the Secretary praised the work of Mr. George F. Johnson, founder, and called attention to figures showing about 90 per cent capacity operations of shoe factories throughout the United States.

The Secretary defended the Smoot-Hawley tariff on boots and shoes and hides and leather. At the time it was passed, he said, boots and shoes had been on the free list 17 years, and foreign countries were making rapid inroads into American business.

"With our resources, our business genius, our skilled workers, our strong financial condition, America must soon take its proper place as a busy nation with all our people regularly employed. We are working to this end."

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# Cuba Seeks to End Havana Bombings

HAVANA, Aug. 26 (AP)—Cabanas Fortress, crowded with some 200 captured insurgents, receives today 14 members of a filibustering expedition that lost to federal troops in the battle of Gibara.

Col. Lico Balan, the leader, and the insurgents laid down their arms yesterday in Oriente Province. Señor Julio Gunaurd, publisher of the antigovernment weekly, Arikato, and Señor Carlos Hevia, son of Col. Aurelio Hevia, one of six Nationalist leaders, were included.

With many of the leaders of the movement in prison and the remainder in hiding, there has been no resumption of open warfare by the insurgents.

The Government, confident that the spirit of the revolt has been broken, nevertheless is not relaxing vigilance.

Oriente Province still was under a state of siege due to the reported concentration of insurgents. In Havana all was quiet with the exception of sporadic bombings believed to be directed principally against American concerns as a last resort on the part of the insurgents to oust President Machado by forcing American intervention under the Platt amendment. Rewards of $5000 for the capture of bombers and the continuance of extra service for police, keeping them on duty 20 hours daily, will result in a gradual slackening of the bombings in the opinion of authorities.

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That you can save money on out-of-town telephone calls when you call by number and will talk with anyone who answers?
It's less expensive for us, because we don't have to locate a particular person. You get the saving. Besides being less expensive, this is the fastest form of service. Your local operator will handle any such call for you.

Young Men's 4-pc. suits with TWO long trousers, $15.75
Sturdy, mannish, all-wool suits especially for school, and nice enough for "dress-up," too. Trim two-button style with notched lapels and neat dark-brown, brown, tan or blue-gray patterns. Smartly tailored, carefully finished to stand hard wear. Sizes 15 to 20. $15.75.
Boys' collar-attached broadcloth or madras shirts or blouses $1
BLOUSES — button-on or regular style in broadcloth or woven madras. Neat stripes, and some in plain colors. Sizes 5 to 10. $1.
SHIRTS with smart, long pointed collars attached. Stripes, figures or plain colors—white, blue and green. Sizes 12 to 14½. $1.
Boys' 4-pc. suits with TWO knickers $10.75
Smartly and well-made wool suits in new Fall patterns — NEW herringbones, diagonal weaves and flecked woolens. Browns or grays. Sizes 7 to 18. $10.75.

Mail and phone orders filled.
Call HUBbard 4250 until 9:30 P. M.
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BOSTON
Filene's Boys' Shop Second floor

# FINANCIAL AIDS ARE SUGGESTED BY LEVINSON

## Wage Reductions for 6 Months and Assurance of Year's Work Favored

Means for finding a solution to present world financial problems are suggested in eight positive steps submitted by Mr. Salmon O. Levinson, Chicago lawyer and student of finance. These suggestions are made at the request of the Boston News Bureau.

Mr. Levinson believes in moderate reductions in salaries and wages for a period of six months, based upon economic necessity and the greatly lowered cost of living. He favors assurance by employers of continuous employment of one year, to safeguard and stimulate the buying power of the working masses. Corporations with adequate earned surpluses should give assurance of continued reasonable dividends for the next six months, to restore confidence and give momentum to the buying power of millions of stockholding citizens.

There should be a reasonable increase in railway freight rates, Mr. Levinson states, and completion of the four pending mergers of eastern railways, to be followed by further sound consolidation under the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Levinson further favors an international conference to agree upon a readjustment of allied and interallied debts and German reparations on a live-and-let-live basis under present world conditions, not involving a cancellation of debts but a reasonable compromise thereof.

Contemporaneously with the reparations and debts readjustment, or at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, February, 1932, he believes the nations must agree upon drastic and progressive reduction of armaments, or perhaps, initially, on a moratorium in armament building until 1935, the date set for the next naval disarmament conference.

Finally, Mr. Levinson holds that an international conference should be held to stabilize silver, which he believes would enormously increase world buying power and bring untold relief to untold millions.

Mr. James J. Phelan, Boston banker, makes these proposals:

Cut reparations and war debts 50 per cent; reëstablish silver as the monetary system of India, China and the Far East; reduce materially, but not necessarily abolish, all tariffs the world over, and begin this at once, the United States taking the initiative; adjust the Sherman and Clayton Acts, either through repeal or amendment to present-day conditions and requirements.

## GREAT HIGHWAY OPENS UNKNOWN SECTION TO MAN

(Continued from Page 1)

virtually impenetrable undergrowth, the product of rainfall in excess of 100 inches a year.

And strangest of all is the "Olympic blowdown" through which the road has been carved. A giant wind in 1921 whipped up 10 and 12-foot trees like jackstraws. It tossed them in tangled rows roughly a mile wide and six miles apart, as if some Brobdingnagian rake had been dragged through the forest. A survey seemed impossible.

Thus there came about one of the first aerial road surveys in the West. The road was laid. The rushing waters of the Queets, Quinault, Clearwater and Bogachiel Rivers were bridged. More than $11,000,000 was expended. The State paid more than $9,000,000. Federal aid and forest road projects under the United States bureau of public roads cared for the balance.

And so, today and tomorrow, at the little hamlet of Kalalock, the completion of the highway is celebrated.

Kalalock dips its feet in the Pacific, midway between the points where the Hoh and the Queets Rivers flow into the sea. It is the section of the road near Kalalock that was the last to be completed—50 miles of road requiring some eight years to build.

Such a dedication calls for Indians from the Quinault, Queets and Quillayute reservations to participate. It requires speeches and a barbecue. It requires officials from the State and notables from British Columbia. And it requires townsmen and early settlers like "Iron John" Houlsdonk.

For the "Iron man of the Olympics" is typical of the region. The little town of Spruce has grown where he built his first cabin out of split spruce logs. For years his home has been a shelter to the forest rangers and the few who went "in" to the woods.

The State has even provided a teacher for the few children. But Mrs. Houlsdonk will tell the infrequent visitor that she still can count the times that she has been "out" in the 40 years since she first traveled up the Hoh River in a dugout.

**Opens Primitive Area**

Until the last section of the road was completed, there was no way to travel from Port Angeles and Port Townsend on the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, down the west coast to the cities of Grays Harbor, Aberdeen and Hoquiam. Other sections of the road, however, were earlier completed.

More than 20 years ago the highway was built from Olympia, capital of the State, along Puget Sound and north to Port Angeles. Gradually the road was extended westward, through the rugged country that borders the strait, until it reached Forks, on the northwest tip of Washington. Similarly, a road was pushed westward from Olympia to Grays Harbor and then to the Quinault country. The last section bridges the gap on the coast section, so that the motorist may now travel comfortably over the Olympic loop in a single day.

From the main highway, roads and trails lead into the heart of the Olympics where the United States forest service administers the millions of acres embraced in the Olympic National Forest, the Olympic Primitive Area and the Snow Peaks Recreation Area. Guardian of this natural playground, Mt. Olympus, from its elevation of 8100 feet, keeps watch over one of the largest glacier fields in the United States with the exception of Alaska. Some 54 glaciers are known, the largest more than six miles in length.

**Encounter New Resources**

Of the natural resources in the Olympic peninsula area no full invoice has yet been taken. An even 100 species of commercial timber trees grow within its boundaries. The Government, to save the timber torn down during the "blowdown," has pushed plans for logging this area.

In the entire Olympic region there are estimated to be some 70,000,000,000 feet of timber, 32,000,000,000 feet of which are in the Olympic forest. Logging is now proceeding at the rate of more than 200,000,000 board feet a year and is ultimately to be raised to 440,000,000 board feet, the computed annual "crop" of this forest region.

Vast clay deposits have been encountered in the building of the highway. The road also has pierced strata of peat and several banks of almost pure calcium carbonate or chalk. Manganese deposits of considerable extent are known. Copper ledges have been encountered but their area has not yet been explored. Hydroelectric energy alone is a major resource, the potential energy being estimated at 150,000 horsepower.

Numerous sections are set aside as game refuges and the Government estimates that 7000 Roosevelt elk range over the region, fully protected by federal statute.

## Union Questions Delegate's Rights

Controversy over a delegate's eligibility to attend the twenty-second biennial convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, because of an expulsion order in 1924, which was later ruled not legal by the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, was still the subject for discussion at yesterday's session of the convention at the Hotel Bradford in Boston. Despite a court order, issued to officers of the association to the effect that no attempt be made to stop Mr. William Walsh, the defendant, from attending the gatherings, he was ordered from the convention hall by Mr. William D. Mahon, general president. The order also calls for appearance of the officers before the first session of the Superior Court tomorrow.

The delegates voted 209 to 11 to refuse to seat Mr. Walsh as a delegate on the ground that he was not a member of the Amalgamated Association.

Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, general president of the Teamsters' Union, addressed the gathering following the issuance of the court order.

## BUILDING AND ROAD CONTRACTS AWARDED

Building contracts totaling more than $380,000 were awarded by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday. The largest single project was that which calls for the erection of three buildings at the Belchertown State School. The Central Engineering Company of Pawtucket, R. I., received the award with a bid of $160,000.

Four contracts for highway construction throughout various parts of the State amounting to $79,000 were also awarded. The largest single contract was received by P Perini & Sons for constructing 3100 feet of state road in Framingham at a cost of $27,079. There was only one other bid which was more than $1000 higher.

## CAPE COD PLANS STEAMSHIP PIER

Application of the State for a permit to construct a steamship pier at Bourne Neck, Buzzards Bay, is to be considered at a public hearing at the Town Hall at Bourne Sept. 9, it was announced today by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

This is the first step in the construction of a pier on Cape Cod for use of vessels passing through the canal, which has been advocated for many years. Plans submitted for the proposed pier show two types of construction under consideration, one covering the pier with creosoted piling and timber and the other one solid fill.

## BUMPER CRANBERRY CROP IS PREDICTED

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WAREHAM, Mass., Aug. 26—Cranberry growers predict the largest crop in 17 years. At the annual meeting of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, held yesterday at the state bog, the crop estimate for this year showed 440,000 barrels against 370,000 last year for this region.

Mr. Franklin E. Smith of Boston was elected president; Mr. John J. Beaton of Wareham and Mr. Bertram Ryder of Barnstable, vice-presidents; L. C. Hall of Wareham, secretary; and Zebina H. Jenkins of Barnstable, treasurer.

## JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT CLUB REORGANIZES

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26—Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin, formerly national director of the Girl Scouts of America, has been appointed executive vice-president of Junior Achievement, Inc., central organization for the Junior Achievement Clubs in various cities and towns.

Mrs. Rippin will be one of a new board of management, of which Mr. Erik A. Anderson of Providence, R. I., and Mr. Frank A. Barber, national director, will constitute the other members. With this reorganization the leaders are starting new and improved programs for employing the leisure hours of club members.

## HOOVER REUNION IN CANADA

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—The Hoover reunion, held at Unionville, Ont., recently, was attended by more than 400 of the family, of which President Hoover is a member. The President sent a letter regretting that he was unable to attend and conveyed his wishes to "his Canadian cousins."

The Rev. John W. Hoover urged the younger generation to uphold the fine record to which they have fallen heir. The Rev. David Hoover, just returned from China and India, also attended the reunion.

## TRUCK ACCIDENTS REDUCED 27 PER CENT

A reduction of more than 27 per cent in the number of accidents among motortrucks in Massachusetts as compared with June was reported today by the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety. Out of the 6574 trucks whose mileage is being reported in the state-wide contest for commercial vehicles, only 264 were involved in mishaps.

These cars traveled 32,417 miles without any serious mishap, bringing the accident rate per 100,000 miles down to 3.08 per cent. The rate throughout other parts of the country ranges above 5 per cent.

**FLIERS WARNED OF FIRE**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO—Aerial fire hazard, caused by passengers dropping lighted cigars and cigarettes from airplanes in flight, is being called to the attention of the flying public through posters placed at airports and in aircrafts.

## 'Putting It on an Even Keel'

## PRICE ANALYSIS AIDS AMERICAN EXPORT TRADE

### C. I. F. Once Implied 'Cash-in-Fist'; but Now 'Customer Is First'

In efforts to aid American exporters in expanding their foreign business, the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has prepared an analysis of factors entering into the price quotations for foreign purchase of American goods. A list of nine items which enter into price quotations abroad has been prepared for benefit of interested business firms.

The total of the first six items on the list gives an f. o. b. vessel, American seaport, quotation. The entire list of nine items, when totaled, equals the c. i. f. foreign seaport quotation. Commenting on the foreign trade situation and the cost-insurance-freight importance, Mr. Hugh D. Butler, manager of the Boston office, paraphrases the common abbreviation c. i. f. "In 1929, c. i. f. meant 'cash in fist' to the newcomer in the export business," said Mr. Butler. "If he is still doing an expanding foreign trade, I wonder if he might not now interpret those cryptic symbols as 'customer is first' as the 1931 meaning of c. i. f.

"In other words, it is a foreign buyer's market. Three manufacturers selling competitive products entered the export field this year. One quoted f. o. b. mill; another f. o. b. port, and a third c. i. f. The last firm got away to a good start. C. i. f. may have been the decisive factor.

"Nevertheless, the progress which American export trade has made in this direction in the past 10 years has been astonishing. So many more firms are quoting their customers abroad just as usable quotations as they do their customers in this country. One New England concern has made a substantial success in foreign markets selling C. I. F., and as an inducement to get quantity orders, in these days of hand-to-mouth buying, they have been willing to absorb the insurance and freight items in their own costs, where the order amounted to a reasonable size.

"Other firms have quoted prices laid down in customers' warehouses in a dozen British cities. Such competition at that only equals that of German, French, Belgian and Italian competition in that same market. Any sales manager can calculate C. I. F. prices to any point abroad with just a limited use of the telephone. Advice and assistance in connection with computing export quotations may be obtained from this office, but due to variances of rates and changes on account of relative size and value of shipment, difference in routing and various classes of services rendered by transportation factors, statements regarding charges of various shipping agencies cannot be furnished by anyone but the respective agencies."

## Yuko Hamaguchi Has Passed On

TOKYO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Mr. Yuko Hamaguchi, former Premier of Japan, who won the appellation "warrior for peace" by his espousal of the London naval treaty despite the opposition of influential groups of extreme patriots and militarists, passed on here today.

Mr. Hamaguchi came of an inconspicuous family, Tanehira Mizuguchi by name, in Shikoku Island. When 19 years old he was adopted into the wealthy Hamaguchi family into which he later married.

Graduating from the Tokyo Imperial University as a law student, Hamaguchi spent his entire career in the service of his country in many capacities.

He first became head of tax collectors of Yamagata Prefecture, and then served successfully as secretary of the treasury department, chancellor and chief of the bureau of tobacco monopoly.

In the Kato ministry, Mr. Hamaguchi held the portfolio of finance, and that of home affairs in the Wakatsuki Government.

When the Tanaka ministry fell, Mr. Hamaguchi, president of the Minseito Party which had opposed it, became Japan's Premier July 2, 1929.

Bitterly assailed by high naval officers and ultrapatriotic societies for advocating acceptance of a lesser allocation of naval power than they demanded, Mr. Hamaguchi continued to urge ratification of the London naval treaty. His view received the approval of the Privy Council, however, and Emperor Hirohito ratified the pact.

**CHILEAN CAR STRIKE SETTLED**

VALPARAISO, Chile, Aug. 26 (By U. P.)—This port was quiet last night after a disorderly 24-hour strike of transportation workers had been amicably settled. The strikers, numbering several thousand street car workers and others were promised fulfillment of their demands that no tramway workers' salaries would be reduced, that the commandant of the carabineers would be transferred elsewhere and that the carabineers themselves would act as simple policemen in the future.

## Dry Earth Becomes Pump for Water Through Cornell Educator's Efforts

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 26 (AP)—The dry earth serves as a pump to draw water upward to plant roots in a new watering apparatus at Cornell University.

This pumping force comes from the "pressure gradient" in the water films covering soil particles. The water in the "dry" soil has lower pressure than in wet, and it is this pressure difference that determines capillary flow.

Putting this natural force to work usefully to overcome gravity has been been solved by Dr. L. A. Richards in the physics laboratory. His watering devices are by-products of research into the flow of water in soil.

It is a combination of gravity gradient and pressure gradient, that is, the downward pull of gravity modified by pressure in the interior of the soil.

This is what nature does with Dr. Richards' apparatus for watering plants in places like porch boxes, pots and greenhouse benches. A water tank may be placed underneath the porch or bench and connected by a pipe to a porous tile water-container buried in the bottom of the flower box above.

In the laboratory here this apparatus on a small scale gives box plants a constant supply of moisture.

For potted plants Mr. Richards uses an outer jacket of tile, containing water. If this tile holder were set above the plant to drip upon the soil it would not supply enough moisture, but when inclosed next to the soil, it is subjected to the suction due to low pressure and water is drawn through the tile pores in amounts needed by the plant.

## MISS EDITH BERKMAN IS DENIED PETITION

Proceedings to deport Miss Edith Berkman, agitator in the recent Lawrence textile strike, will continue as a result of denial by Judge James A. Lowell in the Federal District Court yesterday to accept her petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Miss Berkman has been given a fair hearing before the immigration officials, Judge Lowell found.

Refusal to accept Miss Berkman's petition gives the Department of Labor authority to continue their efforts to deport her on the grounds that she is not a citizen besides another charge of participating in "an organization which tends to overthrow the government." Miss Berkman first said that she was born in San Francisco and later changed her statement and declared her birthplace was Poland.

**ORANGE GROWERS' SHARE LOW**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES — Growers of oranges receive only a minor share of the consumer's dollar spent for this fruit, the California Fruit Growers Exchange has determined.

## ACT DOES NOT MEAN DISCHARGE OF ALIENS

Discharge of aliens in state and city employ is not necessary in the opinion of Governor Joseph B. Ely. "I do not believe," says Governor Ely, "that the act of this year's Legislature requiring that citizens of Massachusetts be given preference in all positions, employment and work in state service, is retroactive and certainly does not demand discharge of alien employees."

The Governor's statement came in answer to the letter of Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, in which the Act of 1931 was cited with specific charges made against State Health Commissioner Mr. George H. Bigelow and Dr. George M. Kline for refusing to obey the law.


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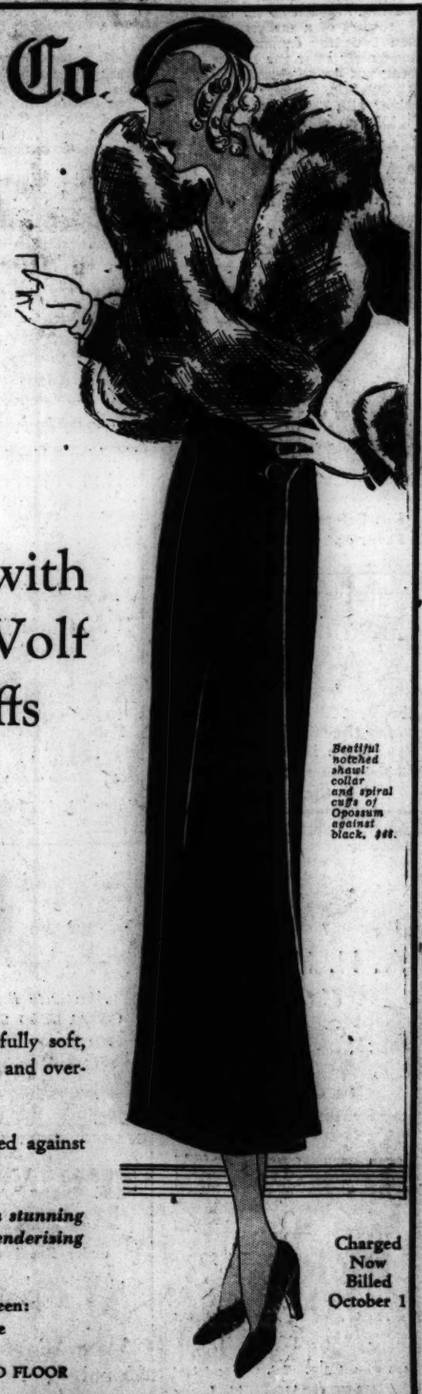

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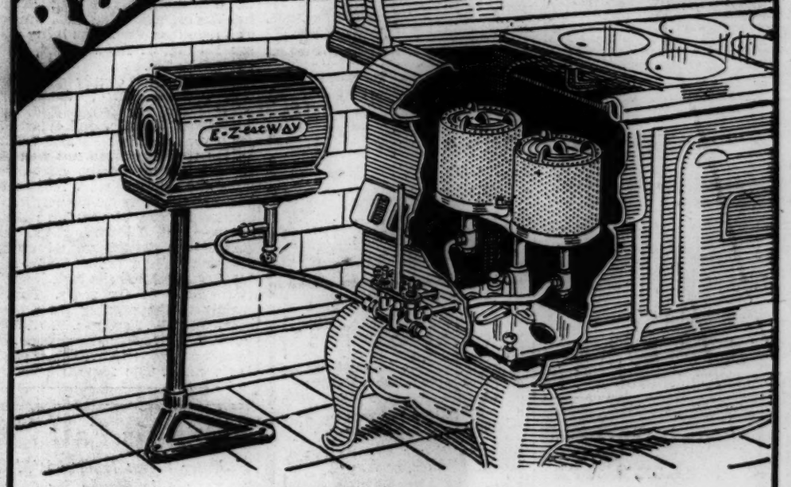


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The E-Z-est Way Oil Burner is easily and quickly installed in the fire box of your present kitchen range. The perforated cylinders are made of chromium steel which is treated in such a manner that it will stand a most intense heat for an indefinite period of time. The 3½-gallon oil tank is of metal and is equipped with a glass bulls-eye on both ends which enables one to keep the oil supply in view.

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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## ENGLISHMEN DROP ONE SET

### Battle With Kamrath and Burwell in United States Doubles

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 26—Sixteen teams advanced Tuesday into the second round of the United States doubles tennis championship tournament on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. Three teams moved ahead by defaults while many of the other 13 pairs had extra-game or extra-set matches.

H. Ellsworth Vines and Keith E. Gledhill of California and the English team of Frederick J. Perry and George P. Hughes were the center of interest Tuesday afternoon, both teams playing their opponents on the stadium courts. Vines and Gledhill, playing first, walked away with the match against Elmer Rudy of Baltimore and Edgar D. Yeomans of Washingtonn, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2. Following this match Perry and Hughes met Karl F. Kamrath of Austin, Texas, and Clayton Lee Burwell of Charlotte, N. C., and were forced to play an extra set to win at 8—6, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2. The Englishmen, members of the British Davis Cup team this year, ran up a lead of 4—0 in the first set only to be checked at that point by Kamrath and Burwell, who drew level at 4-all.

The champions, John Hope Doeg of Orange, N. J., and George M. Lott Jr. of Philadelphia, were extended in their first-round encounter by J. Brooks Fenno and Henry R. Guild, two Boston players, members of the Longwood club. The champions won in straight sets, but not until 42 games had been played. The scores were 10—8, 9—7, 6—2.

Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. Wood Jr., of the United States Davis Cup team this year, were given a surprise by Henry Yutzy and Leslie Johnson of Minneaolis, who captured the first set at 6—3. It marked the first time that the middle westerners had played on grass, but the Davis Cuppers have had too much experience to allow a lead to bother them. Shields and Wood ran out the match at 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

Defaults advanced Lester R. Stoefen and Jack Tidball of Los Angeles, Edward Jacobs of Baltimore and Wilber F. Coen Jr., of Kansas City, and Terry Sass and Paul McFarland of St. Paul.

Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans and Bruce P. Barnes, seeded eighth, raced through a 6—1, 6—1, 6—1 victory over Fred and Don Dixon, the intermountain champions from Provo, Utah.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., of Texas, and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, former British doubles champions, won a 6—3, 6—1. 6—0 victory over Richard T. Murphy of Utica, N. Y., and Norcross Tilney of Orange, N. J. The summary:

UNITED STATES DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—First Round

George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, and John H. Doeg, Orange, N. J., defeated J. Brooks Fenno and Henry R. Guild, Boston, 10—8, 9—7, 6—2.

Terry Sass and Paul McFarland, St. Paul, won from Wilmer M. Hines, Charlotte, N. C., and Judge L. Beaver, Gainesville, Fla., by default.

Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Henry Yutzy and Leslie Johnson, Minneapolis, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

Lloyd Nordstrom and Wallace W. Scott, Tacoma, Wash., defeated Giles Veratraten and S. E. Davenport 3d, New York, 6—4, 0—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—6.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., and R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Texas, defeated Gustave Boehmer and T. A. Eggmann, St. Louis, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

Eugene McCauliff, New York, and Keith Werner, Los Angeles, defeated David N. Jones and Charles Greene, New York, 6—4, 6—3, 7—9, 6—4.

L. James Quick and John A. Barr, Dallas, Texas, defeated G. Holmes Perkins and Thomas E. Jansen, Boston, 6—3, 6—3, 5—7, 6—0.

Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, and Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, won from Louis L. Thalheimer Jr. and Lucien E. Williams, Chicago, by default.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., and Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Edgar D. Yeomans, Washington, and Elmer Ruby, Baltimore, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

Arnold W. Jones, Providence, R. I., and James Van Alen, Newport, R. I., defeated J. J. Davis and Paul Runkle, St. Paul, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, and Bruce P. Barnes, Austin, Texas, defeated Fred and Don Dixon, Provo, Utah, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

H. Holbrook Hyde and John Gow, Hartford, Conn., defeated Frederick C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 7—5, 10—8, 2—6, 6—8, 6—2.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., and Norcross Tilney, Orange, N. J., 6—3, 6—1, 6—0.

Edward W. Feibleman, New York, and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Albert and Robert Turner, Waban, Mass., 6—0, 6—4, 8—6.

Jack Tidball and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, Calif., won from William Aydelotte and Perrine G. Rockafellow, New York, by default.

Frederick John Perry and George Patrick Hughes, England, defeated Karl F. Kamrath, Austin, Texas, and Clayton Lee Burwell, Charlotte, N. C., 8—6, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

VETERAN DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

Jarvis Adams and H. H. Bassford defeated E. D. Toland and F. J. Sulloway, 7—5, 6—4.

Capt. W. S. Anderson and Commander C. C. Gill defeated Russell N. Dana and C. K. Shaw, 6—3, 6—1.

Irving C. Wright and H. V. Greenough defeated J. Richardson and G. T. Putnam, 6—2, 6—0.

Dr. William Rosenbaum and Fred C. Baggs defeated R. C. Seaver and John S. Nicholl, 6—0, 6—3.

## GAR WOOD RELIES ON PRESENT BOATS

DETROIT, Aug. 26 (AP)—Gar Wood is not building a new speedboat to defend the Harmsworth Trophy against Kaye Don, British speed king. In making this known yesterday Wood revealed he will depend upon his Miss America IX and Miss America VIII "with some alterations."

A foot and six inches have been added to the hulls of the two boats, making them 29ft. 6in. long, compared with 36ft. 6in. of Miss England II, which Don will pilot in the race.

Wood explained that the hulls have been lengthened to obtain better distribution of weight and to make room for the installation of superchargers.

Don expects to give his challenging craft a workout over the Harmsworth course today.

### WOODLAND PAIR BEAT BURKE-VON ELM

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUBURNDALE, Mass., Aug. 26—Francis Ouimet and Jesse P. Guilford, popular amateur four-ball team of the Woodland Golf Club, delighted a gallery of nearly 2000 golf fans by defeating a team composed of Billy Burke, United States open champion, and the runner-up to Burke, George Von Elm, 3 and 2, at the Woodland course, yesterday. Their scores by rounds were, Ouimet, 70 and 69—139; Guilford, 77 and 75—153; Burke, 72 and 70—142 and Von Elm, 70 and 73—143. Ouimet's play throughout the day overshadowed that of the open champion.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 29 | 23 | .558 |
| Portland | 29 | 23 | .558 |
| Oakland | 28 | 24 | .538 |
| Hollywood | 27 | 24 | .529 |
| Los Angeles | 27 | 25 | .519 |
| Seattle | 25 | 26 | .490 |
| Sacramento | 21 | 30 | .412 |
| Missions | 20 | 31 | .392 |

RESULTS AUG. 25

Portland 13, San Francisco 11.
Seattle 8, Los Angeles 7.
Sacramento 4, Hollywood 1.
Oakland 6, Missions 3.

## Britain's Davis Cup Doubles Tennis Team

FREDERICK J. PERRY (Right) and G. PATRICK HUGHES

## Interest Focused On Second Place

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING:

| | W | L | 1st Ings W | 1st Ings L | AWR | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yorkshire | 15 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 272 |
| Kent | 12 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 216 |
| Gloucestershire | 11 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 211 |
| Sussex | 10 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 205 |
| Nottinghamshire | 9 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 197 |
| Derbyshire | 7 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 170 |
| Lancashire | 6 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 159 |
| Warwickshire | 6 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 151 |
| Surrey | 5 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 147 |
| Essex | 7 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 144 |
| Middlesex | 4 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 127 |
| Hampshire | 5 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 127 |
| Somersetshire | 6 | 11 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 125 |
| Worcestershire | 5 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 124 |
| Glamorganshire | 4 | 11 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 102 |
| Leicestershire | 2 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 98 |
| Northamptonshire | 2 | 12 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 71 |

*By Radio from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Aug. 26—As the results of first-class matches in the inter-county cricket championship concluded, yesterday, Derbyshire defeated Glamorganshire at Chesterfield by 184 runs, the scores being Derbyshire 191 and 165, Glamorganshire 86 and 86; Gloucestershire defeated Warwickshire at Gloucester by 8 wickets, the scores being Warwickshire 167 and 157, Gloucestershire 224 and 104 for 2 wickets; Hampshire defeated Leicestershire at Bournemouth by 9 wickets, the scores being Leicestershire 109 and 52, Hampshire 151 and 12 for 1 wicket; Kent defeated Middlesex at Lord's Ground by 200 runs, the scores being Kent 346 and 200 for 5 wickets, declared, Middlesex 204 and 142; Nottinghamshire led Lancashire on first innings at Nottingham, the scores being Lancashire 163 and 77 for 1 wicket, Nottinghamshire 340; Surrey led Yorkshire on first innings at Oval ground the scores being Yorkshire 233 and 178, for 4 wickets, Surrey 300; Sussex led Worcestershire on first innings at Eastbourne, the scores being Sussex 140 and 32 for 1 wicket, Worcestershire 109.

In other than county championship matches New Zealand drew with Essex at South End, the scores being New Zealand 412 and 59 for 5 wickets, Essex 150 and 372.

Now that Yorkshire has won the English county cricket championship, the main interest focuses on the teams fighting for the position of runner-up, and of the three likely teams—Kent, Gloucestershire, and Sussex—the former wound up its program with a brilliant win over Middlesex and now sits back to watch the efforts of its rivals. Thanks mainly to the opening three batsmen—H. T. W. Hardinge, H. W. Ashdown, F. E. Woolley—Kent were able to collect a good score in their opening venture. The respective contributions of these three players were 50, 121, and 74. Middlesex's reply to this was poor for, of the 204 total, E. H. Hendren, the famous veteran, hit 82, none of his team mates getting above 40. Ashdown, again in good form in Kent's second innings, accomplished the rare distinction of scoring a century in each innings. With the score exactly 200 for 5 wickets, Kent's innings was declared closed. Hendren, the only man to offer resistance to the Kent bowlers, scored 69 before being stumped. No other Middlesex player got above 13.

Gloucestershire, favorites for the position as runnerup to Yorkshire, won their eleventh match of the season when they easily defeated Warwickshire. During the course of the match, C. W. L. Parker, the famous Gloucestershire spin bowler, claimed his two-hundredth victim of the season. This is the fifth time that Parker has accomplished this remarkable feat and since 1919 he has never failed to take over 100 wickets.

For the first time this season Yorkshire had the unhappy distinction of being beaten in first innings and it was Surrey with its star batsman, J. B. Hobbs, in brilliant form, which accomplished this feat by 77 runs. Hobbs, in scoring 133, not out, in his best style, attained his one-hundred and eighty-third century in his first-class career. S. A. Block, Cambridge Blue, sharing a good fourth-wicket partnership with him, knocked up 70. There was no prospect of a satisfactory finish when Yorkshire commenced to bat immediately after the luncheon interval; but the spectators saw Herbert Sutcliffe, former test-match partner with Hobbs, bat soundly for his 101 not out. It never, at any time, looked as if a definite result would be reached in the match between Nottinghamshire and Lancashire and the outstanding item of this game was 117 by George Gunn who, in the absence of A. W. Carr, is leading the Notts side. The veteran Gunn collected 117, of which 44 were scored from boundary hits.

Deadly bowling by A. S. Kennedy brought about the downfall of Leicestershire against Hampshire as in Leicester's first knock he took 7 wickets for 40 runs and in the second took 6 for 15. The best score for Leicestershire was 35 by T. E. Sidwell and the highest score of the game was 65 for Hampshire by renowned lefthander C. P. Mead.

A good recovery by Essex foiled New Zealand's chance to force a victory, for, after making a high score in the first innings, the tourists compelled the home team to "follow on" (take second innings immediately after first), and no doubt, if it had not been forced by C. J. Bray and E. J. Sheffield, who scored 129 and 56 respectively, the New Zealanders would have won comfortably. In New Zealand's first innings, T. C. Lowery, the tourists' skipper, scored 129.

Sussex's match with Worcestershire, like the first of East Bourne week, was robbed of interest by rain, and the whole of the last day's play in Worcestershire was "washed out." As Sussex had scored 31 more than Worcester could muster in first innings, the home side took 5 points. The only score over 40 during this match was 42 by the Worcester amateur, C. F. Walters.

Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire, still easily leads the list of first-class batsmen with an average of over 100 and the nearest four rivals are amateur players—the Nawab of Pataudi, Oxford University; Douglas Jardine, Surrey; J. H. Parsons, Warwickshire, and K. S. Duleepsinhji, Sussex—the former being the nearest, with an average of just over 70.

The bowling list continues to be headed by the Nottinghamshire "speed-demon," Harold Larwood, his 121 wickets costing just over 11 runs apiece, and Hedley Verity, Yorkshire; C. S. Marriott, Kent, and C. W. L. Parker, Gloucestershire, who are a slight margin behind.

## YANKEES SHUT OUT WHITE SOX

### Pennock Delivers Tight Ball in Pinches—A's, Senators Win

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 87 | 33 | .725 |
| Washington | 73 | 48 | .603 |
| New York | 72 | 49 | .595 |
| Cleveland | 59 | 60 | .496 |
| St. Louis | 50 | 71 | .413 |
| Detroit | 46 | 74 | .393 |
| Boston | 47 | 73 | .392 |
| Chicago | 47 | 75 | .385 |

RESULTS AUG. 25

Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 1.
Washington 5, Detroit 1.
New York 8, Chicago 0.
Boston at Cleveland (postponed).

After trying all season to score a shut-out victory, the New York Yankees finally did so on Tuesday, their first since the 1931 American League campaign opened in April. The Chicago White Sox were their victims, 8 to 0. The Philadelphia Athletics made it three straight over St. Louis, 4 to 1. In the only other game played, Washington triumphed over Detroit, 5 to 1. The Boston-Cleveland contest was postponed because of rain.

Herb Pennock shut out the White Sox by holding them to six hits, which he kept well scattered. Only once during the nine innings did the Chicago club threaten to score. In the sixth inning, Blue doubled with only one out, but only went as far as third. Babe Ruth batted in two of New York's runs with a double and triple. He also accepted a base on balls. Ben Chapman continued his brilliant base running for the Yanks. In the ninth inning he singled, stole second and third, and scored his team's final run. Lazzeri hit a double and two singles. Blue, Fothergill and Kerr each made two hits for the losers.

The Browns solved Ed Rommel's delivery in the first inning and scored one run, but that was all they could get. During the remaining eight innings, the knuckle-ball star kept his slate clean. The champions made 11 hits off George Blaeholder during the first eight innings and made one more off Stiles in the ninth. Max Bishop, veteran second baseman, led the attack with two doubles and two singles in five times up. Goose Goslin's triple and single were best for the Browns. Cramer drove in two of Philadelphia's runs and hit two singles. The Athletics have allowed the Browns only two runs in 27 innings.

Lloyd Brown pitched steady ball for the Senators for eight innings, but weakened in the ninth. Alvin Crowder, veteran right-hander, was called into the game in the ninth with the bases full and only one out, and retired the side without a score. The Senators gave Brown and Crowder perfect support in the field and hit timely. They made only seven hits, one more than did the Tigers, but produced them in the pinches. Heinie Manush had a perfect day at bat with two singles and a triple. He scored two runs. Detroit's only run came in the eighth when Roy Johnson connected with a homer. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | — | 8 | 12 | 0 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 6 | 3 |

Batteries—Pennock and Dickey; Welland, Lyons and Grube, Tate, Garrity. Losing pitcher—Welland. Umpires—Ormsby, Hildebrand and Geisel. Time—2h. 14m.

AT ST. LOUIS

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | — | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| St. Louis | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 1 | 6 | 1 |

Batteries—Rommel and Heving; Blaeholder, Stiles and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Blaeholder. Umpires—Van Grafian, Guthrie and Dinneen. Time—1h. 38m.

AT DETROIT

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 5 | 7 | 0 |
| Detroit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | — | 1 | 6 | 3 |

Batteries—Brown, Crowder and Spencer; Herring, Sullivan and Hayworth. Winning pitcher—Brown. Losing pitcher—Herring. Umpires—Moriarty and McGowan. Time—1h. 38m.

## CANADIANS LEAD AMERICAN CREW

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 26 (AP)—After the Canadian entry had taken the first race, lack of wind forced the cancellation of the second of a series of international yacht races yesterday between the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead, Mass.

Walter Windeyer Jr., Canadian skipper, sailed Norseman to a victory over Quest, skippered by B. D. Barker of Marblehead in the first race. Norseman finished the six-mile triangular course with a margin of 5m. 58s. They exchanged boats for the second race and Windeyer and his crew in Quest had a slight lead when the race was called off.

## SANDS POINT AND GREENTREE WIN

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WESTBURY, L. I., Aug. 26—Four of the pony polo teams which are to compete in the United States open championship tournament held practice matches here, yesterday, Sands Point met the Hurricanes, who were playing without their star, Winston F. C. Guest, and the former won by a score of 12 to 7. Sands Point had its regular lineup and played well together although the players did not go at top speed. H. S. Knox, No. 1 for the winners, was high scorer of the match with 6 goals to his credit. The summary:

| SANDS POINT | HURRICANES |
|---|---|
| No. 1—H. S. Knox | Stephen Sanford |
| 2—J. P. Mills | D. W. Bostwick |
| 3—E. A. S. Hopping | Capt. C. T. I. Roark |
| Back—A. C. Schwartz | Raymond Guest |

Score—Sands Point 12, Hurricanes 7. Goals—Knox 6, Mills 4, Hopping 2 for Sands Point; Sanford 4, Guest 2, Roark for Hurricanes. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White, U. S. A. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

In the other game Greentree defeated Old Westbury in a hard-fought game 18 to 9, the game being called at the end of the seventh chukker on account of darkness. Greentree tried out a new lineup in this game and it seemed to work quite well. J. H. Whitney was at No. 1 with Thomas Hitchcock Jr., the famous internationalist, at No. 3, S. B. Iglehart, the Yale star, was at back. Hitchcock, as usual, was the individual star with 10 goals to his credit. The summary:

| GREENTREE | OLD WESTBURY |
|---|---|
| No. 1—J. H. Whitney | M. G. Phipps |
| 2—G. H. Bostwick | Philip Iglehart |
| 3—T. Hitchcock Jr. | D. W. Bostwick |
| | J. H. H. Phipps |
| Back—S. B. Iglehart | William Post 2d |

Score—Greentree 18, Old Westbury 9. Hitchcock 10, Whitney 3, Iglehart 3, Bostwick 2 for Greentree; M. G. Phipps 4, J. H. H. Phipps 2, Post 2, Iglehart for Old Westbury. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White, U. S. A. Time—Seven 7½m. chukkers.


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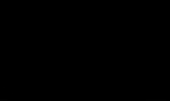
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# MRS. TYSON IS EASY WINNER

## Champion and Most of Other Favorites Advance in Women's Golf

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Aug. 26—With most of the former champions still in the running, the second round of match play in the twenty-ninth annual tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association got under way at Exmoor Country Club here today. Mrs. G. W. Tyson of Kansas City, Mo., the title defender, in the first rounds yesterday won a 7-and-6 verdict over a home town rival, M. E. Ford. In a lower bracket, Mrs. Leona Pressler of San Gabriel, Calif., the medalist of the tourney and twice former champion, likewise scored an easy victory, 6 and 4, over Mrs. A. E. Sheill of Glen Oak C. C.

Mrs. Tyson today faced another Kansan, Ann Webster of Leavenworth, Kan., who captured a 1-up contest from Jane Weiller of Vernon Ridge C. C. Mrs. Pressler also was matched with a home-state rival, Mrs. Roy Green of Glendale, Calif., who defeated Mrs. E. M. Johnson of Skokie C. C., 6 and 5.

Other former champions who survived were Mrs. O. S. Hill of Kansas City, defeating a worthy antagonist in Mrs. L. W. Mida of Butterfield, C. C., 4 and 3, and Mrs. P. W. Fisk of DeKlab Ill., who won a 5 and 4 struggle from Mrs. O. C. Horn of Gleneagles C. C. One previous winner of the title, Mrs. Melvin Jones of Lincolnshire C. C., was eliminated. She was put out, 3 and 2, by Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, runner-up in 1927 and always one of the leaders in the tourney.

On the whole the contests were one-sided, only four of the 16 ending as close as 1 up, and none going extra holes. A 1-up score brought one surprise, the victory of Mrs. H. Austin Pardue of Minneapolis, over Lucille Robinson, holder of Iowa State and Des Moines titles. Mrs. Pardue was formerly also of Des Moines.

Virginia Van Wie of Beverly C. C., national runner-up in '28 and '30, stayed in the tourney by defeating Miss Priscilla Carver 3d, of Mission Hills, 3 and 2. Miss Van Wie was a trifle off touch, using six strokes more than par in 16 holes.

Promise of a brilliant defense of the title was given by Mrs. Tyson. She had to go only 12 holes to dispose of Miss Ford, and her card was three under par when they shook hands. The champion had a 39 against a 44 for the first nine, and then wound up with three consecutive birdies, a 4 on the 438-yard tenth, a 3 on the 330-yard eleventh, and another 3 on the 365-yard twelfth.

One of those two-foot putts that many golfers feel inclined to concede themselves was missed and decided a close contest. Mrs. Gregg Lifur of Los Angeles, one of the most pains-of women golfers, who deliberated her way for 37 holes in the championship match at Cleveland two years ago missed the putt and lost, 1 up, to Rena Nelson of the home club. The struggle was close all the way and Mrs. Lifur was 1 down as they drove from the eighteenth tee. Miss Nelson reached the green in three, but her approach putt trickled far past the cup and the return was missed, while Mrs. Lifur had the two-foot putt for a win to square the match and carry it to extra holes. The ball rolled just a hair off line, the eighteenth was halved and the match lost. The summary:

WOMEN'S WESTERN GOLF ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Mrs. G. W. Tyson, Kansas City, defeated M. E. Ford, Kansas City, 7 and 6.

Ann Webster, Leavenworth, Kan., defeated Jane Weiller, Vernon Ridge C. C., 1 up.

Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, defeated Mrs. L. W. Mida, Butterfield C. C., 4 and 3.

Rena Nelson, Exmoor C. C., defeated Mrs. Gregg Lifur, Los Angeles, 1 up.

Virginia Van Wie, Beverly C. C., defeated Priscilla Carver 3rd, Mission Hills, 3 and 2.

Jean Armstrong, Indian Hill Club, defeated Mrs. Lillian Zech, Tam O'Shanter C. C., 2 and 1.

Mrs. Charles Dennehy, Onwentsia C. C., defeated Dorothy Gustafson, South Bend, Ind., 4 and 2.

Mrs. P. W. Fisk, De Kalb, Ill., defeated Mrs. O. C. Horn, Gleneagles C. C., 5 and 4.

Mrs. Leona Pressler, San Gabriel, Calif., defeated Mrs. A. E. Gheill, Glen Oak C. C., 6 and 4.

Mrs. Roy Green, Glendale, Calif., defeated E. M. Johnson, Skokie C. C., 6 and 5.

Beatrice Gottlieb, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. L. C. Nelson, Dayton, Ohio, 1 up.

Helen MacMorran, Indian Hill Club, defeated Betty Bruen, Kansas City, 5 and 4.

Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis., defeated Mrs. Melvin Jones, Lincolnshire C. C., 3 and 2.

June Beebe, Olympia Fields C. C., defeated Dorothy Foster, Springfield, Ill., 1 up.

Mrs. H. A. Pardue, Minneapolis, defeated Lucille Robinson, Des Moines, 1 up.

Mrs. John Arends, Detroit, defeated Virginia Ingram, Sunset Ridge C. C., 5 and 4.

# Karl Maust Wins Clay Target Title

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 26 (AP)—Karl Maust, an automobile salesman from Detroit, captured the North American clay target championship yesterday by outclassing a field of more than 500 shooters in the feature event of the second day's program of the thirty-second annual grand American handicap tournament.

Maust replaces Gus Payne, former Oklahoma City Indian, as the king of amateur shooters on the North American continent. Payne, who won the title for the last two consecutive years, did not defend his crown this year.

The Detroiter gave one of the most remarkable exhibitions of shooting ever witnessed on the Vandalia traps in a shoot-off with three other men. The quartet was tied at the end of the regulation 200 targets with 199 each. They were: Frank M. Troeh, Portland, Ore.; George Slaughter, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Dr. E. L. Botts, Waverly, Ohio, and Maust.

In the shoot-off Maust broke 150 straight targets to give him a score of 349 out of a possible 400 for the day. Troeh dropped out on the one hundred and thirty-fourth target of the shoot-off to take second place; Botts missed on the seventy-fourth to win third position, and Slaughter missed his fiftieth clay.

To 18-year-old Jeanette Jay of Waverly, Iowa, went the North American women's crown. Miss Jay, a student at Warburg College, and Iowa state champion, annexed her title in a shoot-off with Mrs. H. E. Grisby of Oklahoma City. The two tied by shattering 191 targets out of a possible 200. In the shoot-off Miss Jay broke 25 straight to Mrs. Grisby's 24, the Oklahoma woman missing the fifteenth clay.

Another junior shooter from Texas sprang up on the horizon yesterday as a possible successor to Rufus King, Wichita Falls, grand American winner last year, when 16-year-old Tobe Parks, Houston, won the junior title in a shoot-off with Ned Lilly of Stanton, Mich. The two boys deadlocked with 99 each and in the aftermath Parks shattered 25 to the Michigan boy's 24.

King, handicapped by a mishap, took part in this event but broke 97 to finish third. Last year a score of 97 was good enough to get King into a shoot-off for the grand American which he won from three veterans.

Joe Fincel of Dubuque won the sub-junior title, outclassing a small field, breaking 87 out of a possible 100 targets.

Western marksmen displayed slight superiority over the eastern, to win the annual East-West team race. The 10 shooters shattered 1953 targets in the closest team race on record. Last year there were 28 targets difference, with the westerners winning.

AMERICAN GIRL FENCERS WIN

MUNICH, Ger., Aug. 26 (AP)—A team of American girl fencers completed a German tour yesterday with a victory over a team of Munich girls by a score of 7 to 2. Miss Lloyd of the American forces won three matches, Miss Locke also won three, while Miss Burnside won one and lost two.

# GIANTS TWICE BEST CHICAGO

## Cards Defeat Braves in 10 Innings—Robins-Pirates Divide

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 70 | 44 | .642 |
| New York | 70 | 51 | .579 |
| Chicago | 67 | 56 | .536 |
| Brooklyn | 67 | 60 | .528 |
| Boston | 59 | 63 | .479 |
| Pittsburgh | 57 | 66 | .463 |
| Philadelphia | 51 | 72 | .415 |
| Cincinnati | 44 | 79 | .358 |

RESULTS AUG. 25

New York 5, Chicago 3.
New York 7, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 4, Boston 1 (10 innings).
Pittsburgh 8, Brooklyn 3.
Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 0.
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 0.
Philadelphia 1, Cincinnati 0.

New York took a firm grip on second place in the National League on Tuesday and also gained on the leading St. Louis Cardinals, by twice defeating the Chicago Cubs, 5 to 3 and 7 to 1. The double victory puts the Giants five full games ahead of the Cubs. The Cards made it three straight over the Braves in Boston, 4 to 1 in 10 innings. Pittsburgh and Brooklyn divided a double-header, the Pirates taking the first game, 5 to 3 and the Robins the second, 5 to 0. Cincinnati triumphed over Philadelphia, 8 to 0, and then lost, 1 to 0.

Carl Hubbell pitched the first game for the Giants and was aided by Mel Ott's twenty-fourth home-run of the season, which came in the sixth inning with two men on base. The Giants scored four runs in that inning and took the lead. Woody English gave the Cubs a one-run lead in the first inning by connecting with a homer. Vince Barton gave the losers two more runs in the sixth with another circuit drive with one man on. Jim Chaplin held the Cubs in the second game, while his team mates pounded the offerings of four boxmen. Mel Ott hit another homer in this game, as did Hogan and Hunnefield. Hemsley hit one for the Cubs.

Heinie Meine and Watson Clark staged a pitchers' battle in the first game at Brooklyn. The Robins found Meine for all of their runs during the first two innings, but after that could not touch him. The Pirates made one run off Clark in the second and batted him out of the box in the eighth with a four-run rally. Paul Waner hit a double and single for the Pirates, while Lloyd Waner and George Grantham each had two singles. Fred Heimach, who finished pitching the first game for the Robins, went the full distance in the second. He held the Pirates to three scattered hits and shut them out. Babe Herman gave the Robins their margin of victory by hitting a long homer in the first inning with Frederick and O'Doul on the bases.

The Braves out-hit the Cardinals, 11 to 9, but wasted most of their hits. They gave Harry Seibold poor support and the champions won in 10 innings. Gabby Street's players tied the score in the ninth when Chick Hafey drove Bottomley home with a double. An error by Maguire, a base on balls and three singles accounted for the winning runs in the tenth. Berger's triple and Sheely's single scored Boston's only run. Hallahan, Stout and Johnson pitched for the Cards, the last named being the winner.

The Phillies could do nothing with the right-handed delivery of Red Lucas in the first game with the Reds. The veteran limited the hard-hitting Philadelphia club to four scattered singles and a double. The Reds totaled 14 hits, four of them going to Tony Cuccinello. Jim Elliott pitched the Phillies to victory in the second game. Silas Johnson was his opponent for seven innings, but was found for the winning run in the fifth and left the game in the seventh. The Reds made only five hits off Elliott, the longest a double by Cullop. The scores:

AT NEW YORK
First Game

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | x | | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Chicago | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 1 |

Batteries—Hubbell and Hogan; Root, Teachout, Warneke and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Root. Umpires—Magerkurth, McGrew and Reardon. Time—1h. 46m.

Second Game

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | x | 7 | 15 | 0 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 |

Batteries—Chaplin and Hogan, O'Farrell; May, Warneke, Baecht, Teachout and Hemsley. Losing pitcher—May. Umpires—McGrew, Reardon and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 56m.

AT BROOKLYN
First Game

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 1 |
| Brooklyn | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 1 |

Batteries—Meine and Phillips; Clark, Quinn, Heimach and Lopez. Losing Pitcher—Clark. Umpires—Donnelly, Pfirman and Rigler. Time—1h. 35m.

Second Game

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | x | | 5 | 10 | 1 |
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |

Batteries—Heimach and Lopez; Kremer, Osborn and Phillips. Losing pitcher—Kremer. Umpires—Pfirman, Rigler and Donnelly. Time—1h. 15m.

AT BOSTON

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 2 |
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 3 |

Batteries—Hallahan, Stout, Johnson and Wilson; Seibold and Spohrer. Winning pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Scott, Stark and Klem. Time—2h. 3m.

AT PHILADELPHIA
First Game

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 14 | 3 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 |

Batteries—Lucas and Sukeforth; Benge, Milligan, Fallenstein and Davis. Losing pitcher—Benge. Umpires—Quigley and Moran. Time—2h. 5m.

Second Game

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | x | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |

Batteries—J. Elliott and McCurdy; Johnson, Frey and Styles, Sukeforth. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Moran and Quigley. Time—1h. 38m.

# Women's Doubles Start at Longwood

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 26—After a long delay today play got under way just before luncheon in the women's doubles tennis tourney at the Longwood Cricket Club, where the United States men's, veterans', mixed and father and son doubles championships are in progress. Four matches were completed in the women's doubles this morning. Five English women were placed in the draw, but did not play before noon. The overseas visitors are teamed as follows: Betty Nuthall of Richmond Hill, London, and Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron of Norfolk; Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman of London and Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Suffolk, and Dorothy E. Round of Birmingham, who is paired with Helen M. Jacobs of California.

Sarah and Mianne Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., won a 6—3, 6—2 victory over Edith Sigourney, Boston, and Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole 2d, of North Andover, Mass. Mrs. George George W. Wightman of Brookline and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, Calif., teamed together and defeated Mary E. Cutter and Louise F. Packer, both of Winchester, Mass., 6—1, 6—3. The other winning teams this morning were: Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia and the local team of Mrs. Henry R. Guild and Virginia B. Rice. The summary:

FIRST ROUND

Sarah and Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Edith Sigourney, Boston, and Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole 2d, North Andover, Mass., 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Chestnut Hill, and Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Virginia Cross, Providence, R. I., and Katherine Winthrop, Boston, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Mary E. Cutter and Louise F. Packer, Winchester, Mass., 6—1, 6—3.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Rosamond Newton and Mrs. Robert Morris, Longwood, 6—3, 6—1.

## FOUR CLASSES FOR OLYMPIC YACHTING

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 26 (AP)—Four classes of yachts, the 8-meter, 6-meter, Star and Olympic Monotype, will compete in the international sailing races off Los Angeles harbor next summer, the Angeles organizing committee of the 1932 games announced yesterday.

Entrants from each nation will be limited to one boat in each division. All races will be sailed under the rules of the North American Yacht Racing Union.

McEVOY RETURNED TO YANKS

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 26 (AP)—Lou McEvoy, New York Yankee right-hander, recently turned over to Hollywood of the Pacific Coast League, will be returned to New York at once, Bill Lane, president, said yesterday. McEvoy, in five starts against Coast hitters, failed to finish a game.

## Ben Chapman Runs 100 Yards in 10.5s.

*By the Associated Press*

Chicago, Aug. 26

BEN CHAPMAN, New York Yankee outfielder, who leads the major leagues in stolen bases, easily defeated Carl Reynolds, White Sox outfielder, in a 100-yard match race before yesterday's Yankee-White Sox game.

Chapman, rated as the fastest man in the league, had a margin of four yards over Reynolds, and was timed in 10.5s. The race was run on the grass in the outfield and the players were uniforms.

# Cochet Will Not Turn Pro—Brugnon

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—The old warrior, Jacques Brugnon, whose name is synonymous with the rise of France to the leadership of the tennis world, does not believe Henri Cochet intends to turn professional.

Neither does he believe there is any immediate danger of another nation taking the Davis Cup away from his beloved France. In time, perhaps, but not while the spring remains in Cochet's legs and the magic in his good right arm.

"I will be greatly surprised if Henri ever turns pro," Brugnon told the Associated Press, yesterday. "He has a good business. He leads a very pleasant life. Why should he want to turn pro?

"I asked him before I left for this country: 'Henri, what's this all about—you turning pro? He said 'Don't pay any attention to it. I don't intend to and never did.'"

**Answer to Mr. Curley**

That, apparently, is France's answer to promoter Jack Curley of New York, who had hoped to add Cochet to his professional tennis circus, headed by Big Bill Tilden. Curley recently declared he would make Cochet an offer the French net ace "could not afford to refuse."

Brugnon's present capacity is that of chaperon to a trio of France's tennis fledglings, here for the international team matches against the United States and Great Britain at Germantown, Penna., on Sept. 1, 2 and 3. They also will play in the national singles at Forest Hills before quitting these shores.

The three youngsters are Christian Boussus, the strapping left-hander who, with Jean Borotra, won the indoor team matches here last winter, and Marcel Bernard and Andre Merlin, making their first trip to this country. They are considered the most promising of the new crop in France. Bernard, only 17, is a rangy southpaw. Merlin, 19, is smaller, but, as Brugnon put it, "pretty tough."

"Sure, we are looking to the future," admitted the famous doubles partner of Cochet, "but that does not mean we are worried now. With Cochet, Borotra, and myself still on hand and the possibility that René Lacoste will come back and join us next year, we should do very well. But none of us is getting any younger, so it is a good idea to have some new ones coming up."

Brugnon, who said he is "too old" to play singles, will not compete at Germantown, leaving it strictly up to his youthful charges to carry the load. He has requested that the United States play his team three singles matches, so each of his boys will get the "big time" experience.

The French veteran is anxious to see America's latest sensation, Ellsworth Vines, in action. Also, he wants to see how Sidney Wood and Frank Shields make out in the national singles. He figures they are the three France will have to turn back in the Davis Cup next year.

"We are lucky we didn't catch Wood and Shields the way they played at Wimbeldon," Brugnon confided. "They were great players there, but they did not look so good against England in the interzone finals at Paris. Maybe it was the clay courts, or the championship atmosphere. They should do better next year.

"And if this Vines is as good as they say he is—well, we should have a great match."

# Ship Line Protests Preference in Bids

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The International Mercantile Marine-Roosevelt Steamship Company informed the United States Shipping Board today it would increase its bid for the United States Lines by $500,000 if permitted to make the same modifications in terms allowed to Mr. Paul W. Chapman. Mr. R. Stanley Dollar and Mr. Kenneth D. Dawson.

Mr. P. A. S. Franklin, president, and other officials of the steamship company, appeared before the board to protest what they termed "preferential treatment" given the group headed by Mr. Chapman.

He is president of the lines, which became involved in financial difficulties.

The shipping board asked for bids on them as a result. Mr. Chapman secured financial backing from Mr. Dollar and Mr. Dawson, west coast shipping men, and this group made what Mr. T. V. O'Conner, chairman of the board, termed the "highest bid" for the lines.

Mr. Franklin said the board had permitted the Chapman interests to revise their bid to permit them to run the Leviathan only five sailings a year.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Birmingham | 68 | 44 | .607 |
| Little Rock | 70 | 59 | .543 |
| Memphis | 71 | 61 | .538 |
| Chattanooga | 69 | 64 | .519 |
| Atlanta | 67 | 65 | .508 |
| New Orleans | 66 | 67 | .496 |
| Knoxville | 50 | 80 | .385 |
| Nashville | 46 | 87 | .346 |

RESULTS AUG. 25

Atlanta 4, Memphis 3.
New Orleans 7, Nashville 1.
Knoxville 10, Chattanooga 3.
Little Rock 9, Birmingham 4.

DR. VIDMAR TIED FOR SECOND

BLED, Jugoslavia, Aug. 26—Dr. Milan Vidmar won his adjourned game with E. D. Bogoljubow of Germany from the first round of the international chess master's tournament yesterday and moved into a tie with Rudolph Spielmann of Vienna. Dr. Vidmar is a professor at the University of Ljubljana. Both are now half a point behind Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris, world champion. The other game from the first round was drawn between E. Colle of Belgium and S. Flohr of Czechoslovakia. Aron Nimzowitsch of Denmark defeated Flohr and B. Kostich of Jugoslavia drew with G. Stoltz of Sweden in the two unfinished games from the second round.

MARTIN GETS A HOLE-IN-ONE

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SUGAR HILL, N. H., Aug. 26—George Martin of the Woodland Golf Club recently joined the hole-in-one club while playing in a foursome at the Sunset Hill golf course.

# New York Gladiolus Exhibit Lists Nearly 1500 Varieties

## *First Prize Won by New Bedford (Mass.) Fancier for Salmon Pink Display—250 Awards Made for Beauty and Coloring*

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—First prize for the "most perfect" bloom on exhibition at the third annual Gladiolus Exhibition here, judged by arrangement and symmetry of petals and length of stalk, went today to Mr. Bancroft Winsor, of New Bedford, Mass., for a display of salmon pink gladioli. Mr. Wendell W. Wyman, of Sharon, Mass., won the prize for the exhibit with the largest number of buds, and the award for the largest and longest flower went to Mr. Harry Page, of Cranford, N. J. Most of the 250 first prizes were awarded for the best flowers of each species and for beauty of coloring.

Nearly 1500 varieties of gladioli, in colors ranging from brilliant flame to deep, velvety maroons, and the newest blue tints, are on display at the exhibition which opened at the Grand Central Palace yesterday. It is being held under auspices of the Metropolitan Gladiolus Society, and the American Gladiolus Society.

Three huge flower balls, each containing 800 gladiolus spikes of various colors held in a foundation of damp moss, formed a novel exhibit, which hung from the ceiling in the center of the main hall. The exhibit of the New York Botanical Garden alone contains 1000 different varieties of gladioli.

A special feature of the exhibit is the emphasis on decorative arrangements of gladioli, for table use and other indoor displays, in combination with delphinium, baby's breath, barberry and similar blooms and berries. Several hundred growers are represented by about 600 exhibits from all parts of this State, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Michigan and Ontario, Can.

Dr. Forman T. McLean, president of the Metropolitan Gladiolus Society, said the exhibit was being held at the Grand Central Palace for the first time because it had outgrown its former quarters at the New York Botanical Garden.

"Flower growers generally are beginning to realize what a satisfactory flower the gladiolus is," he continued. "Some of the flowers on display have been in cold storage for five weeks. They began to open as soon as we brought them into a warmer temperature and will last through the exhibition.

"While each gladiolus flower is at its best for only two or three days, the entire spike lasts for about 10 days. In basket arrangements the primulinus varieties, with their graceful, slender blooms, are becoming very popular. The large, showy varieties are more suitable for formal arrangements.

"The hooded gladiolus is particularly well adapted for wall decoration, because it shows to great advantage from below, while the open varieties are more attractive from above.

"Unlike most other flowers, the gladiolus is a particular favorite with men, who represent about 75 to 80 per cent of the growers taking part in the exhibit. It is only now that the more delicate varieties are being developed that women are becoming specially interested in the gladiolus."

Mr. Elmer E. Gove, of Burlington, Vt., took a gold medal for the best display in 700 square feet. The gold medal for the best display in 200 square feet went to Mr. W. Atlee Burpee, of Philadelphia, and Stumpp & Walter, of New York took the silver medal offered for the greatest number of new varieties. A large garden display of gladioli took a special prize for Bobbink & Atkins, of Rutherford, N. J., and Champlain View Gardens, of Burlington, Vt., took first for an artistic arrangement of the flowers in a space 700 feet square.

A series of arrangements of gladioli for various parts of a home, exhibited by the Allendale (N. J.) Garden Club, took first prize in its class. The Bridgeport Garden Club won a medal for the most effective display of gladioli.

The grand sweepstake award of a silver gilt medal for the biggest and most perfect blooms went to Mr. Winsor, whose daughter, Ellen, arranged his exhibits. She will receive a medal from the British Gladiolus Society. Mr. Winsor won also a silver medal for having the most points in three sections of the awards.

Mr. Alfred J. Crane, retired business man of Monroe, N. Y., took several prizes, many of which were for new seedlings representing experimental departures from known varieties of gladioli.

BLUE RIDGE TUNNEL BEGUN

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 26—Contractors on the Skyland Trail cutting the Blue Ridge Mountains southward, have begun work on the tunnel through Mary's Rock, a huge mountain of stone opposite the Lee Highway. This is an engineering feat that is expected to take months of labor before the opening is completed.


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LAST WEEK—CLOSES AUG. 29
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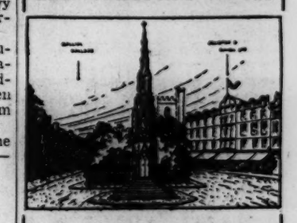
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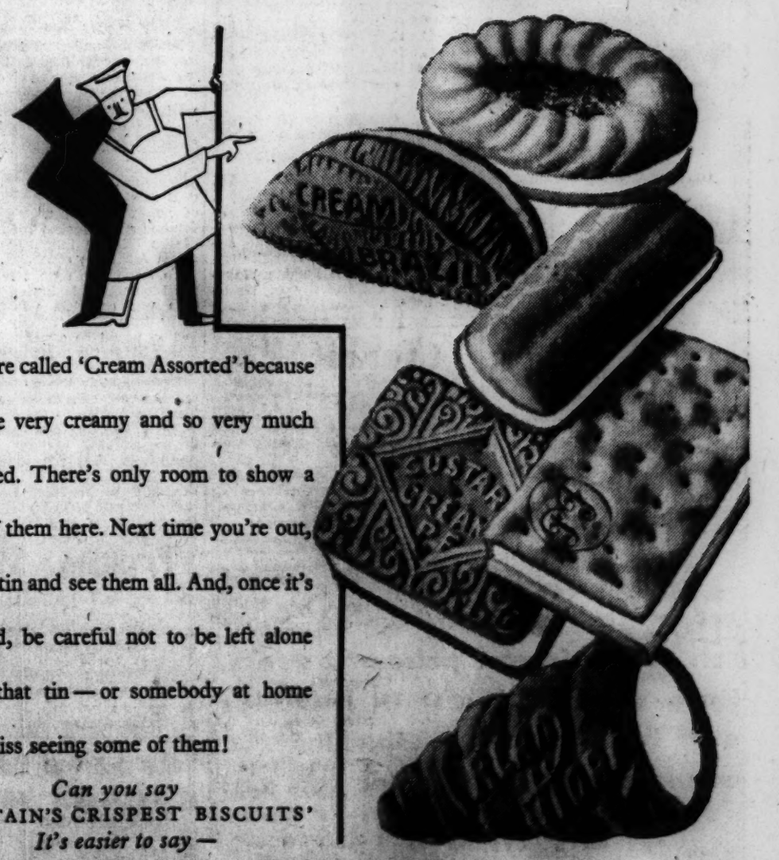
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# INDUSTRY SHOWS STEADY ADVANCE IN CO-OPERATION

## Distribution of Jobs as Well as Output Stressed at Silver Bay

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SILVER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 26—Industry's progress toward working out blue prints for an economic mechanism that will adequately distribute the job as well as the product of labor is being speeded by a steadily growing coöperation between employer and employee, the Silver Bay Conference on Industrial Relations was told today at an opening session.

"Modern methods of coöperation are more firmly established than ever before as important factors in industrial management," Mr. Edward S. Cowdrick of New York, counsellor on personal administration, declared in his address.

"Fundamental in any labor program," Mr. Cowdrick continued, "is the question of joint relationship—the methods by which employees and managers deal with each other in the adjustment of mutual problems. Employee representation and union management coöperation have come through the current depression with practically no losses and with some actual gain.

"These enlightened methods of joint dealing, far from being found dispensable in a period of business recession, have proved they have provided methods by which workers and officials can exchange information and opinion on the changing industrial situation and consult with each other as to necessary changes in labor policies."

Leaders here express the opinion informally that the chief problem confronting industry is the devising of a distribution method that will keep pace with production. They made clear that the major need is for distribution of opportunity to work and earn, rather than distribution of surplus goods or of money in the form of gratuities.

How to solve this problem was said to be one of the major questions to be discussed here from the standpoint of employer, employee and the public. Many delegates to the conference regard shorter working days with apportioned jobs for all as the most promising means of immediate relief on this issue.

Mr. Charles R. Towson, founder of the conference, traced its history in furthering the idea of consultation between the various parties to industry as a means of harmonious relationship. He told how this idea has steadily been winning its way into practice, until it holds out one of the most encouraging means for surmounting present industrial difficulties.

# Mexico Examines Shooting Charges

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 26 (AP)—Charges that an ambuscade by partisans of Gov. Ignacio de la Mora of Jalisco was responsible for a shooting affray in the Chamber of Deputies last night in which one deputy was killed and two deputies were wounded were placed before a special congressional investigating committee today.

Efforts to bring congressional action to bear in the hope of having Governor de la Mora ousted came to a head last night when Deputy José Manuel Chavez in a speech to the chamber said Governor de la Mora was responsible for an intolerable system of peonage and corruption in Jalisco.

Congress recently has taken action against a number of state governors on charges similar to those brought against de la Mora. The governors of Colima and Nayarit were ousted by orders of Congress and it is reported that charges against Gov. Andres Ortiz of Chihuahua are ready to be presented.

# Migratory Bird Hunting Season Cut To a Month

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Through the act of President Hoover in approving by executive proclamation an amendment to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act regulations the season for hunting ducks, geese, brant, and coots, throughout the United States and Alaska, has been reduced to one month this year. This drastic step was taken because of disastrous conditions among these migratory birds as a result of the prolonged drought last year which destroyed large areas of their breeding grounds.

The new restrictions become effective immediately, the biological survey of the Department of Agriculture stated today. It is expected here that Canadian authorities will follow suit without delay.

In the northern half of the country except Alaska, the season on ducks, geese, brant and coot under the new regulations will open Oct. 1, and in the South Nov. 16, except in Florida, where it will begin Nov. 20. The seasons on Wilson's snipe, jacksnipe, sora, woodcock and doves have not been changed.

The one-month season from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31 applies to Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York (except Long Island), Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

The season from Nov. 16 to Dec. 15 applies to that part of New York known as Long Island, and to New Jersey, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona and California. In Florida the season on these birds will be from Nov. 20 to Dec. 19. In Alaska the season will be from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30.

The drought that has necessitated curtailment of the season has occurred on the principal wild-fowl breeding grounds in northwestern United States and in western and southwest Canada, the biological survey stated. The disappearance of sloughs and marshes from much of this great region has prevented the birds from rearing normal numbers of young, and as a result the annual flight of ducks and geese this fall is expected to be the poorest on record.

# Lea Fights Term For Bank Fraud

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 26 (AP)—Col. Luke Lea, Tennessee publisher, turned today to the North Carolina Supreme Court in a legal effort to escape serving a six-to-ten-year sentence of imprisonment upon his conviction of defrauding the Central Bank & Trust Company here of $1,136,000.

Convicted with Lea yesterday were his son, Luke Lea Jr. and Wallace B. Davis, president of the defunct bank. The younger Lea was sentenced by Judge M. V. Barnhill to pay a fine of $25,000, including $10,000 court costs, and Davis was given four to six years in prison.

Judge Barnhill allowed 90 days for preparation of the appeals. He fixed appeal bonds for the convicted men at $30,000 for Luke Lea, and $10,000 each for Luke Lea Jr., and Davis. The bonds are to be offered to the court for approval today.

Should the Supreme Court uphold the jury's verdict and refuse to set aside the sentences, the elder Lea and Davis would serve their time in North Carolina State Prison at Raleigh. Davis already faces a five-to-seven-year sentence there in connection with the failure of his bank.

### CHARGES MOUNT COAL CASES

HARLAN, Ky., Aug. 26 (AP)—Thirty-six more indictments were returned in the Harlan coal fields cases her yesterday, including one charging criminal syndicalism against Mrs. Jessie London Wakefield, former University of Washington co-ed.

## Indians Learn to Till Soil Their Ancestors Once Roamed

INDIAN BOYS AT CHILOCCO SCHOOL DO OWN FARMING

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PONCA CITY, Okla.—The outstanding agricultural feature at the Chilocco Indian school, where 1000 Indian youths go to school annually, is the student farmer. Again during the 1931 crop year there are 22 boys, representing several tribes, who are getting actual experience in all manner of farm work. The 9000 acres, belonging to the Indian school, good, rich soil, are being used to give the Indian boys a well-rounded-out practical education in agriculture.

In the summer of 1923 Mr. C. M. Blair, then superintendent, decided that this land should be used for the benefit of the boys rather than for financial gain of the school. Mr. Blair, assisted by Mr. L. E. Correll, then director of agriculture and now Mr. Blair's successor as superintendent, worked out a plan whereby it was possible for a boy desiring to take agriculture as a vocation to lease from 65 to 70 acres of this land from the school. Under this plan the boys are furnished the machinery, horse and tractor power, and seed to properly operate their little farms. The boys, in return, receive one-fourth of the crop produced for themselves. This plan was approved by the Washington office.

During the winter months and on rainy days, these boys do all those things that are necessary on a farm for success. That is, they repair machinery, oil and grease it, repair and make new fences, haul fertilizer, help feed and care for the livestock and engage in many other duties of this kind in order to round out their agricultural education.

# *Minnie and Her Half Million Proved How Lightly Indians Regard Possession of Money*

(Continued from Page 1)

although the estimated number of Indians in Oklahoma exceeds 100,000, only 19,899 remain under the protection of the bureau of Indian affairs. The situation is unique and significant because Oklahoma today is what was originally Indian Territory. It was intended as the permanent home for all the Indians and contains approximately half of the total number.

**Poor Indians Made Poorer**

Whether this large-scale release of Indians from federal control was for the best is a highly controversial question, but that its accomplishment was accompanied by widespread extortion, and that the system reduced thousand of Indians to abject poverty is not to be denied.

It has been done, however, and neither Mr. Rhoads, the Indian bureau, nor "all the kings horses and all the kings men" can retrieve it. The problem of the Indian bureau is not with them. They are now the problem of Oklahoma, not of the Federal Government.

It is, however, the duty of the Federal Government, and the problem of the Indian bureau to take better care in the future of the remaining 20,000 Indians in Oklahoma, and 290,000 in other states.

In the past the Indian bureau has sought to solve the problem of Indian property by dividing tribal wealth equitably among members of the tribe and closing the books. This done, it considered its obligation ended. But this method, it is now realized, was the cause of the present dissipation of Indian wealth, and of thousands of cases like Minnie's.

Today Mr. Rhoads is seeking a new solution which will safeguard the Indian's property, not only for the present generation, but also for future generations. The new plan has not been finally formulated, but it lies in the direction of corporations.

**How Minnie Was Victimized**

Better to understand the problem Mr. Rhoads has set himself to solve, let us examine the background of Minnie's case. Her troubles had their origin in the popular wave of sympathy for the Indian which swept the country during the last two decades of the nineteenth century. Stimulated particularly by Helen Hunt Jackson's "A Century of Dishonor" and "Ramona," a mass of public opinion was aroused to demand a new method of treatment of the original inhabitants of the North American continent.

To those who sought reform the ideal object of Indian administration was complete westernization. They dreamed of the day when the Indian would be a peaceful farmer tilling his fertile acres in peace and prosperity.

Unfortunately the reformers conceived these visions without first-hand knowledge of the Indian and without realizing that the Indian is by cultural heritage a Communist, in the true sense of the word. They wished to transform overnight a race with no conception of private property into farmers thriving in a capitalistic system. Also, they reckoned without the tradition which had grown up in Oklahoma and the West that an Indian was fair prey for the clever white.

Their persistence, coupled with pressure from Oklahomans who sought the opportunity to secure land still in Indian reservations, finally induced Congress, in 1898, to pass the Curtis Acts providing for the breaking up of the reservations in Oklahoma and the allotment in severalty of the land to the individual Indians.

Each Indian received approximately 130 acres. After the allotments the remaining tribal property was sold publicly and the proceeds turned into the tribal funds for equal division. The enthusiasm of the reformers over their success was intense. But the bronzed warriors weren't quite so certain. And they consented to take their allotments only with reluctance.

**Wealth in the Desert**

Here Minnie's story begins, for among those who were finally persuaded was a lone squaw who had no eagerness for the agricultural life. She was one of the last therefore to select her land and got what was left, barren, sandy acres out on the desert edge of the State.

Then oil was discovered on that sandy, supposedly worthless land. And the careless old squaw promptly became a wealthy woman, even according to white standards. What she did with her money is not recorded. But the files of the Indian bureau contain a stack of legal documents, court testimony, and correspondence nearly three feet in thickness, which tell what happened when the balance, amounting to nearly $500,000, was left to Minnie Silver Wing, her 16-year-old niece.

Up until then Minnie, deserted by her mother, had lived with her grandparents, blanket Indians of the old type, on their little barren plot of land in the country, and had grown up in the manners and customs of the past. But a Congressional Act of 1907 provided that the property of minor allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes should be subject to the jurisdiction of the probate courts of Oklahoma.

So Minnie was given a white guardian by the local courts who promptly took her from the country hut of her grandparents and placed her with a white family in the nearest city. There she was fed, clothed, sent to school and chaperoned at a cost to her estate of $100 a month.

As usually happened in Oklahoma, an enterprising young lawyer soon heard of Minnie's case and promptly got in touch with the grandparents, located the mother and with them laid plans for securing control over the child's fortune.

**Weds an Utter Stranger**

According to the laws of Oklahoma a white man who marries an Indian girl becomes her personal guardian, supplanting any legal guardian she may have had before. So the conspirators looked around for a husband for Minnie and picked an automobile salesman whom she had never seen.

It was arranged. A hasty trip to Nebraska and the 16-year-old Indian girl was married to an utter stranger. They thus obtained control of her person. They overlooked the fact, however, that her property was restricted and under the jurisdiction of the Indian bureau.

To pry loose from the care of the bureau some of that money then became the all absorbing interest during the next five years of the group which surrounded Minnie. One legal battle succeeded another. Minnie managed to divorce her first husband but was immediately married off again to the brother of the lawyer who had conceived all the plans.

The first husband contested the divorce. She was sued for perjury. Harried from one state to another, bullied, threatened, tormented, Minnie's lot was not a happy one. Legal fees piled up. Finally a settlement was arranged. The first husband relinquished all claims for $30,000—the lawyer who arranged the settlement collecting an additional $8000 from her funds.

**All Dip Into Her Purse**

Since then she has lived more happily perhaps, but none the less the object of exploitation. Her estate seems to her and her relations an inexhaustible source of money. Although she is allowed $800 a month the Indian bureau receives almost weekly demands for sums usually averaging about $5000.

Minnie, as most Indians would, thinks not of her estate as a thing to be conserved for the future. She is apparently not conscious it has a limit. It is only a source of spending money to her. And the Indian bureau nothing more than a very annoying difficulty in the path of her freedom to spend. She doesn't realize the connection between the annoying restrictions of the bureau and the continuance of income. Nor does she seem to understand that she is being preyed upon by lawyers, friends and relatives. According to Minnie's inherited standards her relatives have a perfect right to anything she may have. She, because of her Indian heritage, cannot understand the theory of private property.

There are two kinds of Indian property: personal property such as Minnie's coming, through the allotment policy, and tribal property in the form of reserved mineral rights on some allotted reservations and the entirety of other reservations where there has been no allotment.

It is now the avowed policy of the bureau to prevent, if possible, the establishing of any more personal Indian property of the nature of Minnie's. Neither Minnie, nor any other Indian, with an income of $800 a week supplemented by large additional drafts, the bureau feels, is in a position to develop the economic self-reliance essential to full participation in the American economic system.

What remains of such personal property the Indian bureau intends to protect as long as possible. For example, it is today refusing to permit the sale of allotted lands in Oklahoma, on which alienation restriction expired on April 26 of this year, in hopes that the next Congress will reenact restrictions over this land for another 25-year period.

More important to the future is the new program of the bureau in regard to tribal wealth. This comprises undivided mineral wealth on some reservations which have been otherwise broken up, and all forms of wealth on many reservations which remain intact.

Some of these reservations contain great potential wealth in the form of water power, timber, mineral deposits, etc. Mr. Rhoads and Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, both now believe that this wealth should be preserved intact, and only the income allotted to individuals of the tribe.

With this in view, they are working out a new program designed to transform the reservations into business corporations. This would harmonize conveniently with their education program, which has for its object the absorption of the Indians into the general cultural mass of the nation.

The reservations, no longer primarily homes for the Indians, would be administered by trustees for the tribe or its heirs on a business basis. Each member of the tribe would receive a lifetime share in the income, which share would revert to the common property of the tribe on his passing, to be redivided from time to time as the membership of the tribe might change.

As for the 20,000 federal restricted Indians remaining in Oklahoma today a brighter future is said to be opening. The determination of the bureau to safeguard their property plus the appointment of a superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes on a civil service rather than political basis is said to have already provided friends of the Indian with reason for rejoicing.

# NATION'S CHURCHES PLAN FLOOD RELIEF

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—A national movement to assist Chinese relief work made pressing by flood conditions in the Yangtse Valley, affecting 10,000,000 people, was started here Tuesday at a meeting called by the Foreign Missions Conference.

Present were representatives of Protestant mission boards that support missions in China. It is proposed to ask President Hoover to issue an appeal to all Protestant church organizations and to the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. to assist in whatever method of coördinated relief work may be decided upon.

# Washington to Get Moose Main Office

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 26—Moving of the headquarters of the Loyal Order of the Moose from Mooseheart, Ill., to Washington, D. C., was approved here Tuesday at the forty-third annual international convention of the order. It is proposed to erect a $2,000,000 building at the capital for the organization's exclusive occupancy.

United States Senator James J. Davis (R.) of Pennsylvania, director-general of the order, reported a $2,000,000 program under way in Mooseheart for new building accommodations for the village of orphaned children maintained there. These buildings include a vocational school and a house of worship adapted for the use of various creeds.

Mr. Malcolm R. Giles, supreme secretary, reported a membership of more than 600,000, including the women's auxiliary, and assets in excess of $45,000,000. In 43 years $35,000,000 in benefits have been disbursed, he stated.

# MIDSHIPMEN END SUMMER CRUISE

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 26 (AP)—The battleships Arkansas and Wyoming, with 1000 midshipmen aboard, weighed anchor in Hampton Roads yesterday and steamed away for Annapolis, where the midshipmen will be debarked, completing their annual training cruise.

Arriving in Hampton Roads Aug. 13, the two vessels spent last week on the southern drill grounds, 50 miles off the Virginia capes, engaged in target practice. On arrival at Annapolis, the midshipmen will be given 30 days' leave of absence.

# IDLE NEGROES STIRRED UP BY CHICAGO 'REDS'

## Communist Propagandists Show Greatest Action Since Forming

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Aug. 26—Preaching the Communism doctrine in the Negro areas of Chicago is causing disquiet among law and order agencies here. The great amount of Negro unemployment has given Communist orators a cue and they are pressing it without restraint.

Chicago has not seen such a display of Communistic effort since the Communist Party was itself formed here 12 or 13 years ago. For a time thereafter Chicago served as national headquarters for the party, but it found this city such a poor field that it moved to New York.

Negro distress has now encouraged Communists to start a campaign which is reminiscent of the I. W. W. propaganda which brought that group into conflict with the Government during the war. Violence and forcible overthrow of the Government are being urged by various Communist speakers.

Three of the Communist staff here are reported to have come from Russia after a course of training at Moscow. They are part of a group of 15 said to have been instructed there in Communist theory and tactics and dispatched to different sections of the United States.

All of the 15 are Negroes. A number of them are not Americans.

Effort to halt the dissemination of Communist doctrine and the making of inflammatory speeches in a park on the edge of the Negro district was recently blocked by injunction.

The Negroes are not naturally a good field for Communist enterprise. But many are without resources and are listening to suggestions that if they need food they can go and take it, while others are being harangued not to pay their rent, even if they can. It has been agreed that before evictions take place for failure to pay rent the case will be investigated by the United Charities.


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# THE HOME FORUM

## The Last Word in the Primitive Romantic

TO AWAKEN at sun-up and hear the wolf cubs bark and howl at their play on the swamplands across Split-hand Lake is not an unpleasant sensation. "Oola-oola-ooooooooo," comes the howl faintly over the waters into one's consciousness, at that delicious moment when all things seem possible. Whether the mother and schoolmistress assist the precocious cubs at times, we have been unable to determine, not having been invited to the summer class. Mac, the guide, who conducts a thriving beaver "farm" on a creek across the lake, informs us that they are gray wolves.

Whatever may be thought of the singing capacity and voice of wolves, at this distance of between one and a half and three miles the notes come so clear, musical and beautiful over the lake that one might imagine it were the far-away chant of dawn itself; quite a contrast to the winter wail of timber wolves and foxes or to the coyote's howl on the western prairies.

Somehow it gives one a sense of being as close to the primitive American scene as it is possible to be in these days—even the pioneer log cabin, inevitable concomitant of that scene, having been offered for our use. And other marks of that scene abound. Wild deer loiter to drink and feed along the creek which we pass daily. From this favorite haunt, a buck stretches his proud head and sensitive nose into the wind, above the tall weeds, sniffing; then, when his calm eyes detect you, he quickly disappears, gracefully vaulting windfalls that seem as high as a six-foot fence with apparently no effort at all. And once, when we were out on the lake, a buck, a doe and a fawn marched in routine manner down the bank to drink, then continued leisurely along the path to the covers again. A raucous, throaty shriek issued from a tall slaty-gray heron sitting on a stump, but the wood folks did not even glance in his direction.

Sweet wild strawberries grow along the path where forest fires have cleared off or thinned out the spruce, and blueberries paint the tussocks below the bracken. Woodchucks, weasels, skunks, and red squirrels are numerous, and birds of all sorts from eagles down to the tiniest warblers and chickadees.

* * *

Now, to live in a log cabin always seemed to me, when young, the last word in the primitive romantic. What marvels appeared the "sooted rafters," plank floor, widely gaping fireplace, and the open cupboard shelves filled with cooking utensils. Often, I then imagined—perhaps through the influence of the masterpieces of literature from that of "*Philemon and Baucis*" down the ages to "*Huckleberry Finn*"—that I would in such surroundings be infinitely happy; that I would here experience dreamless sleep, to awaken on a morning

"opening on the foam
Of perilous seas, in fairy lands forlorn."

But a few days of familiarity with the old-fashioned log cabin, purposely built after the pioneer type, does not invariably come up to the expectations of the tenderfoot; it is more likely to try his temper. Especially when its constructor has deliberately furnished it in imitation of the original model, even to not allowing two sheets to the bed!

Two small windows, set high up, never give light enough for comfortable reading. In muggy weather, when the forest excludes every flicker of wind, the log fire by which the cooking is done may be depressed until the smoke curls about the interior and makes one's eyes run. Also, the tenderfoot may find an oversupply of wood ticks for his back, mice and ants for his provision; and he may feel most vehement objections to that inhabiter of swamplands, the mosquito, which forces its attentions on him night and day despite that lone deviation from the pioneer model, the screen door; apparently finding ingress through undiscoverable chinks in roof and walls, or even through the gaping chimney. Then there is the forest mud continually being brought in on your shoes; the carrying of water and wood. Besides, the reeking kerosene lamp is surely not an ideal light to read by after dark. The tenderfoot may, in fact, put in eight hours' work daily in order merely to keep comfortable.

So much for the negative side; now for the positive. For perhaps, after all, he finds himself richly compensated. Real flowers blow about the cabin; real birds warble and thrill in the foliage; wild berries may be had for the picking; he may renew acquaintance with the numerous wood folks. But perhaps the greatest gain from a log cabin experience is learning to appreciate the modern home! A man can begin to understand what a lovely thought it was to bring so much of the brightness, beauty and cheer into it through a multiplicity of windows, lights, paint, prints, pictures and wall paper—and what a blessing is a bed with two sheets! Perhaps he then learns to trace a few steps in mankind's unconscious urge to bring into the home all the verdancy and beauty of the outdoors, to be grateful for all those artists who labored to this end—the clever artisan, the designer, the painter, the inventor. He may come to believe that it was not so much because man was unable to have natural beauty all about him that he started on the path of the imitative arts, moved to produce his own beauty, as because he desired natural beauty without any of the thorns and discomforts attaching to the primitive scene.

It certainly will not take any man long to learn that the "smoky rafter," which seems to youth the essence of romance, soon wearies with its dull monotony; and may as appropriately be termed the "gloomy rafter," not being comparable at all to the ordinary dwelling with its abundant lights, comfort and cheer; where even the wall paper may glitter with gorgeous landscapes, perennially blowing flowers and lovely tropic birds.

Hence, it is well that man should endure the "smoky rafter" for a season, that he may subsequently appreciate more fully all those things with which mankind's long experience and persistent energy have surrounded him from birth. It is also well that he should occasionally hear the wolf cubs bark and howl at their play across the violet, orange, blue and gold of dawn; find wild deer tracks cutting his path in the morning; collect in memory a few more revolutions of color: vermilion, light blues, ethereal gold, called sunsets; unearthly transfigurations tumbled over the backs of lake-circling hills by the fairies of wind and cloud. That he should once a year hear the eagles, loons, hawks and herons cry over the fens, and the infinitely lovely "Oola-oola-ooooooooo" from lonely marshes about some lovely lake. P. J. S.


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

*An International Daily Newspaper*

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year . . $9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months . . $4.50 One month . . 75c Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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| 14 pages | 2 cents |
| 16 to 22 pages | 3 cents |
| 24 to 30 pages | 4 cents |
| 32 pages | 5 cents |

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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*Via Appia: From the Color Print (Woodcut) by Hans Frank*

HISTORIANS will tell you that the Via Appia (Appian Way) first had its termination at Capua, and then that it was further extended to Brundusium. At the latter place may still be found two columns which, in ancient times, marked the end of its impressive journey across the Campagna, through Costenza (anciently Consentia), through Bari, dividing at Beneventum to run east and west; on the one hand to Troia, to Venaria and Tarentum on the other. They will further tell you that it was made when Appius Claudius was censor, more than three hundred years B. C. And you will realize what noble road builders were the Romans, how great was the firmness of its foundation. You will realize the durability of its pavement (formed of hexagonal blocks of stone) for it remains in existence today. It is difficult to imagine the immense obstacles to be overcome in its construction, how enormous the cost must have been.

But it is not of all this that we think, as we come to it for the first time, it may be in the hot glare of noonday, or in the quiet and greater beauty of evening. "All roads lead to Rome," says the proverb; and this the Queen of Roads, as she was called, is the one which immediately comes to our thought as the most majestic way to that splendid city, Rome, with her magnificence, her beauty, her history, her art, her countless memories; most precious of all remembrances, the city where faithful worshipers held aloft the standard of Christianity in earliest days.

Into his fine color print Mr. Hans Frank has gathered the threads of these past memories. We feel the vast space and aloofness of the Campagna, that immense undulating plain of which Edward Hutton has written: "Rome possesses nothing half so lovely, half so precious, half so venerable as the Campagna, in which she lies like a ship in the midst of the sea, now just visible over the billows, now lost altogether in the vast solitude. . . ." Across this open sea, this silence unending and mysterious, runs the Appian Way, bordered on either side by its crumbling ruins, shadowed here and there by the gray crowns of stone pines, or the dark pointing fingers of cypresses. Flowers and grasses spring up around the bases of fallen walls and shattered monuments, and the busy wandering sheep browse and nibble contentedly, their dark shadows outlined sharply in the warm, bright sunlight. Yet greater than the vast Campagna, and reaching to further horizons than the long, long Roman way are the glorious heavens above, a wider vault than ever human thought can span, fathomless, limitless, wonderful; by day an ocean of light, here and there flecked by little clouds, drifting like tiny boats in a still and sleeping sea, by night a great brooding silence, an immense shadow pierced by innumerable arrows of light flashing from worlds immeasurably distant; and the moon a still white disk as of an ashen face which looks down out of the past, wondering and dreaming.

It is noontide in Mr. Frank's beautiful woodcut, but none the less does he convey to us that feeling of space, of air and light, of a mighty road planned by one of the mightiest nations, a road which led from Rome to the cities of the south, across the open plain, the marshy wastes, on and on by city and hamlet to the end of a long journey on the shores of the Adriatic Sea. Blue lie the shadows upon ground and monuments, glorious is the sunshine, gilding the fleeces of the sheep, the topmost crowns of tree and tower, the edges of the drifting cloudlets.

The atmospheric effect is beautiful, the air so clear that each line and shape is a definite silhouette against the sky, and might seem hard but for the pervading sunshine. What countless feet have trodden that ancient pavement through the slow centuries! The vision of what countless travelers, wise men and monarchs, saints and soldiers, young and old, proud and humble, have looked down into the distance between that avenue of monuments toward an unseen goal. And as we, too, stand today and look down the same far road, we may listen in thought to the footsteps of those who traveled before us, going forward sometimes to success and fame, sometimes, it may be, to learn hard lessons, but always with the urge which lies in every heart toward progress and achievement.

## China—1895

The Chinese are not impulsive; they ponder a question before they act upon it. As I look back and recall the conversations Her Majesty has granted me, and those held with the Manchu Princesses and with the Chinese ladies, and now detect a uniform movement for a knowledge of the outer world, I am persuaded that it has been premeditated, sanctioned, and encouraged by Her Majesty. The iron bands of stern customs are being severed apparently without a jar. Unity of thought and action seems to be melting these bands asunder. May these people feel, even though they do not acknowledge, the guiding Christ-hand in their new, untried pathways.

For three months last year I travelled down the coast, up the Yangtze and the Grand Canal, visiting missions, schools, and colleges for Chinese, both native and foreign. I also visited many native industries, as I wished to learn all I could of what the Chinese were doing and were capable of doing. A wonderful revelation was given to me. I found in the Chinese, fundamental qualities not to be surpassed, upon which to build the Christian living. Their great love for parents, for the aged, for children, for music, for pets of all kinds, for flowers, and for trees; their reaching out to a power beyond themselves; their steadfastness, their great memories, their accuracy, their sober watchfulness, their quiet forbearance, their innate politeness, their unequaled obedience to law, their civility to guests, their trustworthy honesty, their devout respect for education, and their industrious habits, all combine to show the making of a strong character of a strong people that will in time stand with the sisterhood of the great nations. The Chinese are so thorough, patient and steadfast in what they undertake to do, that when they start upon the new road they will show a power that we dream not of, and will surprise the nations.—SARAH PIKE CONGER (Mrs. E. H. CONGER), in "Letters from China."

## Hur man förvärvar en rätt, uppfattning av proportioner

Översättning av den å denna sida på engelska förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

MAN hör i dessa dagar mycket talas om värdet av att upprätta en stat för sina inkomster såsom ett sätt att kontrollera utgifterna, och man kan därigenom lära sig konsten att ekonomisera och hushålla med sina pengar. Då man upprättar en stat, beror i allmänhet den del av inkomsten, som anslås till varje utgiftspost, på vad ifrågavarande personer behöva och i vilka förhållanden de leva. Var och en som upprättar en stat har kanske sin särskilda åsikt om den relativa betydelsen av vissa utgiftsposter, sådana som böcker, musik, nöjen, resor och så vidare, men i varje familjs budget avsättes alltid en viss del av inkomsten för nödvändiga utgifter—mat, husrum och kläder.

Många, för vilka tid såväl som pengar betyder kapital, inse också, att då det gäller att använda tiden, är en klokt uppgjord budget lika nödvändig. Vid upprättandet av en tidsbudget göra sig också olika meningar gällande. Det kan mången gång visa sig värdefullt att ägna någon tid till att tänka på dagens arbete för att se, hur mycken tid som är anslagen till det viktigaste av alla behov, nämligen det andliga.

För århundradens sedan gav Kristus Jesus på Galiléens kullar den grundton, medelst vilken var och en kan pröva sina behov, då han sade: "Söken först efter hans rike och hans rättfärdighet, så skall också allt detta andra tillfalla eder". Då vår Mästare under sin kärleksrika verksamhet vandrade omkring i en bekymrad, orolig, syndfull värld, förstod han, att dess verkliga behov var en större kunskap om Gud. Med kärleksfullt förbarmande sade han: "Så gören eder nu icke bekymmer och sägen icke: 'Vad skola vi äta?' eller: 'Vad skola vi dricka?' eller: 'Vad skola vi klädа oss med?'" Sedan tillade han: "Eder himmelske Fader vet, att I behöven allt detta" och uppenbarade därigenom den andliga lag, som, om den åtlyddes, skulle befria människor från ängsliga farhågor.

I strävan att vända människors tankar bort från det materiella till det andliga har man under hundratals år använt dessa Kristi Jesu ord såsom texter. Men att tolka dem så, som om de inneburo ett ringaktande av det mänskliga ansvaret, är att missförstå deras mening. I Weymouths översättning av detta bibelställe hava orden: "Gören eder nu icke bekymmer" blivit översatta med: "Varen icke övermåttan bekymrade". Somliga tro, med orätt, att världsliga eller alldagliga angelägenheter äro helt skilda från religiösa eller andliga intressen; men Mästarens uppmaning att först söka Guds rike bjuder oss att underordna det materiella under det andliga. När andliga ting sättas i främsta rummet, vinnes en bättre uppfattning av proportioner, och då uppfylles löftet: „Så skall också allt detta andra tillfalla eder".

Men hur kan jag sätta andliga ting i främsta rummet, frågar den bekymrade, ivrigt sysselsatta modern, som har många plikter att fullgöra, och affärsmannen, vilken på alla håll är omgiven av detaljer, som påkalla hans uppmärksamhet. Svaret är, att om någon vill söka först efter Guds rike, är det första han måste göra att tänka rätt om den uppgift, som för ögonblicket är honom förelagd. Vi behöva icke nödvändigtvis byta om verksamhet, men vi måste kanske förändra vårt tänkande beträffande den. Mat, husrum och kläder äro något som vi ständigt behöva; därför är det oron, fruktan och bekymret för dem, som måste helas. Och detta kan ske därigenom att vi se dessa ting i deras rätta proportioner, genom att vi veta sanningen om Gud, som är Liv, och om människan, som är andlig.

Mary Baker Eddy skriver i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (sid. 254): "Att upphöra med att äta, dricka eller kläda sig materiellt, innan tillvarons andliga fakta steg för steg vunnits, är icke lagenligt. Då vi tåligt förbida Gud och rättsinnigt söka Sanningen, leder Han våra steg". Vad mänskligheten mest behöver är en kunskap om "tillvarons andliga fakta". Att söka och finna dessa fakta och tillämpa dem på den mänskliga erfarenhetens problem är det enda sättet att lösa dessa problem. Om vi uppriktigt önska lära känna något om dessa fakta för att kunna bevisa dem, måste vi ägna en del av vår tid till att begrunda dem. Ju fler plikter vi tyckas hava, desto mera nödvändigt är det, att vi anslå viss tid till stilla studier, på det att vi må kunna uppfylla dessa plikter på ett tillfredsställande sätt.

Christian Science uppenbarar Gud såsom oändligt Sinne, Princip, Kärlek, och människan såsom Hans avbild och likhet. Denna förståelse av Gud och människan, tillämpad på mänskliga angelägenheter, leder till att vi giva bättre uttryck åt ordning, skönhet, riklig tillgång och välsignelse i våra dagliga göromål. Eftersom den uppenbarar människans högre förmåga, förökar den också våra mänskliga möjligheter. I detta sammanhang skriver Mrs. Eddy (*ib.*, sid. 258): "Den mänskliga förmågan vidgas och fullkomnas, i den mån mänskligheten vinner den sanna uppfattningen av människan och Gud".

Upplysningar angående Christian Science litteratur i svensk översättning kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society.

## The Flower Show

The Flower Show of which I speak was held in a tent. It was a long tent with a "grand smell." That is how my Scottish friends described it upon entering the canvas opening. The smell was a mixture of roses with a touch of grapes, not the green variety, but the large dusty purple Hamburg grapes which grew only in hothouses. There was a mingling of cabbages, carrots, leeks, turnips, tomatoes and other vegetables and fruits; but the roses and grapes greeted the visitor, for they held pride of place nearest the door.

Outside on the grass was a greasy pole sticking straight up in the air, and on top of the pole a ham tied by a string. The ham was free to anyone who dared climb the pole and unloosen it. This provided the fun of the show. The entrants generally were small boys in rags, who destroyed many a suit in a vain attempt to capture the prize. The boys who cleaned the pole, rubbed the heavy grease off, seldom won the prize, which, as a rule, went to the strategist who understood the game of waiting.

But my amusement was inside the tent. I was interested in the wallflower. My ignorance of the flower itself is abyssmal. But I like wallflower, so I spent some time admiring its beautiful colors and texture and drinking in the fragrance. The wallflower prizes had not yet been awarded, and I began to speculate. Would number one, two or three get first prize? What determined the judges' decision? It was beyond me. It would be interesting to get the opinion of an expert, and one was available in a man beside me, an unmistakable gardener.

"Which display of wallflower do you think will win the first prize?" I asked.

"I'm no' a judge," he admitted candidly, "but I'd say No. 2. And I'd put No. 1 and 3 next. . . . Yes, that's the order. There's nae doot aboot the merits."

So we waited for the judges, just to see how near the guess might be.

It took the men of wisdom a little time to make their examination. They were in entire agreement. No. 3 was awarded first prize, No. 1 second, and No. 2 third. The gardener looked somewhat crushed, then added:

"But I'm no so sure aboot the deceesion." W. W. C.

## *In Early Evening*

When I drive through
The villages and countryside
In early evening,
And see people sitting in gardens
Or at their doors
In peace and contentment,
I long to stop and speak to them.
They might tell me of a loved one
Doing some great work
In a big city,
Or of a deep sorrow,
And I might say a word
To help lighten it.
They might show me treasured china
Or a bit of lace, handmade;
Once one did.
And I could talk with the children.
I long to do this,
But it always seems
That there is a hurry
To get to the next place.

JEAN M. SNYDER.

## On Gaining a Right Sense of Proportion

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

ONE hears much in these days about the value of budgeting an income as a means of controlling expenses, and may learn in this way to practice the art of economy and thrift in the use of money. In the planning of a budget, the proportion of income devoted to each item depends, generally speaking, upon the needs and circumstances of the persons involved. Each one who makes a budget may have a different opinion as to the relative importance of certain items of expense, such as books, music, amusements, travel, and so forth, but in every family budget there is always a certain proportion set aside for the necessaries—food, shelter, and clothing.

It is also seen by many to whom time as well as money means capital that there is just as much need for a wise budget in the use of time. In the planning of a time budget, there are also different opinions. It may sometimes prove valuable to spend a little time in considering the day's work, to see what amount of time is being allotted to the most important of one's needs, namely, the spiritual.

Centuries ago, on the hills of Galilee, Christ Jesus gave the keynote by which each one may test his needs, when he said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." As our Master journeyed to and fro on his loving ministry in a troubled, anxious, sin-stricken world, he knew its real need to be a fuller knowledge of God. With loving compassion he said, "Therefore take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed?" And then, revealing the spiritual law which, if heeded, would relieve the anxious fears, he added, "Your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things."

In the endeavor to turn men's thoughts away from the material towards the spiritual, these sayings of Christ Jesus have been used as texts for hundreds of years. But to interpret them as implying any neglect of human responsibilities is to mistake their meaning. In Weymouth's translation of this passage the words, "Take no thought," are translated, "Do not be over-anxious." Some mistakenly believe that secular or everyday affairs are entirely separate from religious or spiritual interests; but the Master's admonition to seek first the kingdom bids us subordinate the material to the spiritual. When spiritual things are put first, a better sense of proportion is gained, and then is fulfilled the promise, "All these things shall be added unto you."

But how can I put spiritual things first? asks the anxious, busy mother, with many duties waiting to be done, and the business man, with details on every side clamoring for attention. The answer is that if one desires to seek first the kingdom the first thing he needs to do is to think rightly about the task which is his to do at the moment. We do not necessarily have to change the task, but we may have to change our thinking regarding it. Food, shelter, clothing are ever present necessities; therefore it is the anxiety, the fear, the worry about them that needs to be healed. And this may be done by seeing these things in their right proportion, by knowing the truth about God, who is Life, and about the real man, who is spiritual.

Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 254): "To stop eating, drinking, or being clothed materially before the spiritual facts of existence are gained step by step, is not legitimate. When we wait patiently on God and seek Truth righteously, He directs our path." A knowledge of "the spiritual facts of existence" is humanity's greatest need. To seek and find these facts and apply them to the problems of human experience is the only way to solve these problems. If we sincerely desire to learn about spiritual facts, in order to prove them, we must apportion some of our time to their consideration. The more duties one seems to have, the more need there is to allow for periods of quiet study, in order that one may fulfill these duties satisfactorily.

Christian Science reveals God as infinite Mind, Principle, Love, and man as His image and likeness. This understanding of God and man, applied to human affairs, leads to a better expression of order, beauty, plenty, and blessedness in our everyday affairs. Since it reveals the higher capabilities of man, it also enlarges our human opportunities. In this connection Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 258), "The human capacities are enlarged and perfected in proportion as humanity gains the true conception of man and God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

## *Handkerchiefs*

I saw them first,
Essence of spun silver,
Dew-spangled, shimmering—
Little lost fragments of fallen rainbows
Scattered over sunlit lawns—

Now, spread out
On the counter before me,
Are the mauve and the scarlet,
Rose and palest amethyst—
I can remember them all—

Tagged for quick selling—
Crumpled by hands
That never touched a rainbow—
Or wanted one.

—WINIFRED GRAY STEWART, in *The Lyric West.*

## Color in the Wheat Fields

All the summer through fresh beauties, indeed, wait upon the owner's footsteps. In the spring the mowing-grass rises thick, strong, and richly green, or hidden by the cloth-of-gold thrown over it by the buttercups. He knows when it is ready for the scythe without reference to the almanac, because of the brown tint which spreads over it from the ripening seeds, sometimes tinged with a dull red, when the stems of the sorrel are plentiful. At first the aftermath has a trace of yellow, as if it were fading; but a shower falls, and fresh green blades shoot up. Or, passing from the hollow meads up on the rising slopes where the plough rules the earth, what so beautiful to watch as the wheat through its various phases of color?

First green and succulent; then, presently, see a modest ear comes forth with promise of the future. By-and-by, when every stalk is tipped like a sceptre, the lower stalk leaves are still green, but the stems have a faint bluish tinge, and the ears are paling into yellow. Next the white pollen—the loom—shows under the warm sunshine, and then the birds begin to grow busy among it. They perch on the stalk itself—it is at that time strong and stiff enough to uphold their weight, one on a stem—but not now for mischief. You may see the sparrow carry away with him caterpillars for his young upon the housetop hard by; later on, it is true, he will revel on the ripe grains.

Yesterday you came to the wheat and found it pale like this (it seems but twenty-four hours ago—it is really only a little longer); today, when you look again, lo! there is a fleeting yellow already on the ears. They have so quickly caught the hue of the bright sunshine pouring on them. Yet another day or two, and the faint fleeting yellow has become fixed and certain, as the colors are deepened by the great artist. Only when the wind blows and the ears bend in those places where the breeze takes most, it looks paler because the under part of the ear is shown and part of the stalk. Finally comes that rich hue for which no exact similitude exists.

In it there is somewhat of the red of the orange, somewhat of the tint of bronze, and somewhat of the hue of maize; but these are poor words wherewith to render fixed a color that plays over the surface of this yellow sea, for if you take one, two, or a dozen ears you shall not find it, but must look abroad, and let your gaze travel to and fro. Nor is every field alike; here are acres and acres more yellow, yonder a space whiter, beyond that a slope richly ruddy, according to the kind of seed that was sown. Out of the depths of what to it must seem an impenetrable jungle, from visiting a flower hidden below, a bumble-bee climbs rapidly up a stalk a yard or two away while you look, and mounting the top of the ear, as a post of vantage clear of obstructions, sails away upon the wind.—RICHARD JEFFERIES, in "An English Village."

## *Moosehead Lake, Maine*

You are very beautiful, Moosehead Lake,
On a fine day with the sun shining;
With your waters like cut sapphires,
And the mountains pale blue above them;
With the stubborn hills close around them,
Green with the dense woods of Maine.

But you are more lovely yet, Moosehead Lake,
When your skies are gray;
When your waters are like faintly polished pewter
Rippled with pale cornelian reflections;
When your mountains are like purple shades,
And your hills a still gray green.

(The loon flies across you
And the wild duck rise in flight upon you;
I think I see the Indians gliding in canoes by your shores
And around your islands;
But when they come nearer
They are only little swift speedboats;
For the Indians are gone forever.)

On such days are you lovely, Moosehead Lake;
But there are yet other days;
When the rain pours down like a veil of spray
As from some heavenly waterfall.
Then I see you dimly as through shadows.
Your mountains shift and waver;
Your hills emerge and are blotted out;
Your waters move gently, gray against gray;
You seem indeed from the land of shadows.
And I remember my own country;
The gray waters of Killarney;
The rain, and the soft laughter of children,
Riding on wet ponies through the wet mountains.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.


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# FIRMER TONE DEVELOPED IN STOCK MARKET

## Trading Continues Sluggish and Price Changes Are Small

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—The midweek business statistics failed to provide a beacon in the murk surrounding the financial markets today, and trading was all but abandoned.

A hopeful glimmer or two were provided by the strength of sterling exchange, and the more cheerful feeling in the London market, but these were obscured by the cloudy situation at home. The completely sold-out appearance of the share market has been reassuring this week, but convincing signs as to which way it will break out of its narrow trading rut have been lacking.

Share prices sagged a little at the opening, stiffened during the late morning, and eased off slightly after midday, with the bulk of the so-called pivotal issues showing negligible changes from yesterday's final prices.

The list firmed in the last hour, as the extreme quiet of trading evidently prompted shorts to cover.

A few shares rose 2 to nearly 4 points, including Allied Chemical, Case, Eastman and Southern Pacific.

U. S. Steel converted an early loss of a point into a gain of like extent.

The turnover was roughly three-quarters of a million shares.

The freight car loadings reports have been scanned very closely of late for any advance signals of the autumn upturn in general trade. Today's figures, covering the week ended Aug. 15, showed a gain of roughly 8000 cars from the previous week, but this was somewhat less than the usual upturn for that week. A moderate gain in carloadings is usually expected between the middle of July and the middle of August, but the total of 742,736 cars for the week ended Aug. 15 was approximately 15,000 cars under the week ended July 18 and only about 1000 cars above the week ended July 25.

### Steel Trade Condition

The weekly steel trade reviews continue to report negligible changes in ingot output. Iron Age placed it at 31 per cent of capacity, compared with 32 a week ago, and said steel demand still fails to foreshadow a seasonal rise in production. The publication, Steel, also reported a slight sag in ingot output, but was a little more cheerful, saying "this relapse has not blighted sentiment appreciably." It reported a little better inquiry for structural steel and railroad equipment, and said the automobile makers were emerging from their vacation season.

Steel's comment on wages was interesting, in view of recent rumors on the subject. It said: "Concerning labor, the opinion in the iron and steel industry is that wage rates can be no more immune to reduction than dividends and salaries have been, and more inquiry on the subject is under way, but any immediate action does not appear probable." It adds that the extent of the autumn recovery and the effects of recent salary reductions must be gauged before anything is done about wages.

The American Petroleum Institute's weekly figures on crude oil production, showing a gain of 109,750 barrels in daily average output, was somewhat confusing, since it included only the first few days of the east Texas closing, and during the last few days there was a desperate effort to get out as much oil as possible.

Gasoline in storage declined during the week roughly 500,000 barrels, or at a somewhat slower rate than during several recent weeks.

The advance in oil shares in the stock market has been checked, pending a clearer indication as to the probable working of the new Texas conservation law.

### Bonds Irregular

The bond market moved back and forth irregularly today.

Railroad issues were dull in the early trading, but soon resumed their downward trend, especially among bonds of speculative rating, and a number of new low levels appeared. The volume of trading was not particularly heavy, but the continuing reports of unsatisfactory July earnings were a bearish influence.

Foreign obligations were moderately active, but their action was highly irregular. British 5½s of 1937 made further recoveries on a large volume. French 7s turned firm, but French 7½s and German 5½s were easy. The 6s of October, 1960, of the German Central Agricultural Bank gained fractions, as did Norwegian 6s and Italian 7s. Chilean 6s of 1960 and San Paulo 7s of 1940 made good gains on a sizable turnover.

Loans of the United States Government were dull without a definite trend. Public utility issues declined irregularly. Industrial obligations were less active than the utilities, but their price movements were similar.

## BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

| Sales | | High | Low | Aug. 26 | Aug. 25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 410 | Am T&T | 171¾ | 168⅝ | 171¾ | 167⅞ |
| 500 | Andes Pet | .11 | .11 | .11 | .11 |
| 1 | Big Sand | 31 | 31 | 31 | .. |
| 1390 | Bos El | 94 | 93 | 93 | 93¾ |
| 5 | Bos & Alb | 182 | 182 | 182 | 184½ |
| 30 | B&M pr pf | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99¼ |
| 25 | Bos Prov | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | .. |
| 150 | Brown | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 |
| 30 | E G&Fuel | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 5 | E G&F pf | 92⅜ | 92⅜ | 92⅜ | 92¾ |
| 36 | E G&F prpf | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 80 | Edison Elec | 261 | 260 | 260 | 261 |
| 10 | First Nat S.. | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ | .. |
| 25 | Hygrade | 24 | 24 | 24 | .. |
| 135 | Mass Util | 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 4 |
| 1078 | Nat Ser | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 150 | NE Tel | 142 | 141¾ | 141¾ | 141 |
| 125 | Nipissing | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .. |
| 1230 | No Butte | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| 10 | Old Colony | 133½ | 133½ | 133½ | 137 |
| 200 | Old Domin | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | .. |
| 100 | Pocahontas | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | .. |
| 80 | Quincy Min | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | .. |
| 25 | Sull Mach | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | .. |
| 15 | Swift Inter | 33 | 33 | 33 | .. |
| 125 | Torrington | 43½ | 42½ | 43½ | 43¼ |
| 110 | Un Twist D | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 20 | Uni Found | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 210 | Uni Shoe | 55 | 54½ | 54½ | 55 |
| 105 | Util Eq pf | 73¾ | 73½ | 73¾ | .. |
| 195 | Util Hyd | 3¾ | 3½ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| | **BONDS** | | | | |
| $5000 | NE Tel 5s | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ | .. |
| 3000 | Wst T&T 5s | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | .. |

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

| 1931 High | 1931 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last Aug. 26 | Last Aug. 25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14¼ | 3½ | .. | Abitibi Pow & P | 300 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3¾ | 3½ |
| 8 | 1¾ | .. | Abitibi pf | 400 | 1¾ | 1 | 1¾ | .. |
| 33¼ | 11⅝ | 1 | Adams Express | 1400 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13¾ |
| 32⅜ | 23½ | 1 | Adams Mills | 400 | 31⅜ | 30½ | 31⅜ | 30¼ |
| 109⅜ | 70¾ | 3 | Air Reduction | 1400 | 79 | 76¼ | 78 | 77¼ |
| 10¾ | 3½ | .. | Airway Elec App | 100 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | .. |
| 25⅛ | 7 | .40 | Alaska-Juneau | 12900 | 17½ | 16⅝ | 17½ | 16¾ |
| 13¾ | 4⅛ | .. | Alleghany Corp | 1300 | 5⅞ | 5⅜ | 5⅞ | 6 |
| 59½ | 15½ | .. | Allegh pf ww | 400 | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15½ | .. |
| 55½ | 15 | .. | Alleghany pfxw | 400 | 16 | 16 | 16 | .. |
| 182¾ | 102¾ | 6† | Allied Chem | 3100 | 112¾ | 108½ | 112¾ | 108¼ |
| 42¾ | 18⅜ | 2 | Allis Chalmers | 700 | 24¼ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ |
| 29¾ | 11½ | .. | Am Ag Ch Dl | 300 | 12⅝ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 13 |
| 66¼ | 64 | 3 | Am Bank Note pf | 10 | 61 | 61 | 61 | .. |
| 129¾ | 88⅝ | 8† | Am Can | 23500 | 92½ | 88¾ | 92¾ | 89¾ |
| 38¾ | 14 | 1 | Am Car & Fdry | 200 | 15¼ | 15½ | 15¼ | .. |
| 86 | 50 | 7 | Am Car & F pf | 50 | 58½ | 58 | 58 | .. |
| 42¾ | 13 | .. | Am Chain | 100 | 60 | 60 | 60 | .. |
| 48⅝ | 38¼ | 3† | Am Chicle | 100 | 43½ | 43¼ | 43½ | 43¼ |
| 21¼ | 10 | .80 | Am Colortype | 100 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9½ | .. |
| 14½ | 5⅞ | .. | Am Com Alcohol | 400 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ | 8¼ |
| 33⅛ | 18½ | .. | Am European | | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 20 |
| 51¾ | 21¼ | .. | Am & For P 6 | 3300 | 29⅛ | 27½ | 28⅞ | 28⅝ |
| 90 | 73½ | 6 | Am & For Pow 6 | 100 | 72 | 72 | 73 | 72 |
| 100 | 84½ | 7 | Am & For Pow 7 | 100 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | .. |
| 79½ | 46½ | .. | Am &For P 2pf | 100 | 49 | 49 | 49 | .. |
| 10⅜ | 6¼ | 1 | Am Hawaiian | 400 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | .. |
| 30 | 10½ | .. | Am Hide & L pf | 100 | 24 | 24 | 24 | .. |
| 31⅝ | 18¼ | 3 | Am Ice | 100 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18½ |
| 77⅜ | 60 | 6 | Am Ice pf | 100 | 60 | 60 | 60 | .. |
| 26 | 9½ | .. | Am International | 200 | 13⅞ | 13⅝ | 13⅞ | 13⅝ |
| 1½ | ½ | .. | Am La France | 400 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 84¾ | 68⅞ | 7 | Am Loco pf | 400 | 68½ | 68¼ | 68½ | 68¼ |
| 23¾ | 8¼ | .. | Am Metal | 200 | 11½ | 11 | 11 | .. |
| 89½ | 48 | 6 | Am Metal 6% | 100 | 51¼ | 51 | 51 | .. |
| 64⅞ | 30⅜ | 1 | Am Power & Lt | 500 | 34½ | 33⅞ | 34½ | 34 |
| 21½ | 11½ | .60 | Am Radiator | 400 | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12⅜ | 12½ |
| 37⅜ | 18½ | .. | Am Rolling Mill | 1200 | 21¼ | 21 | 21¼ | 20⅞ |
| 1⅞ | ½ | .. | Am Ship & Com | 400 | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 58½ | 24⅜ | 2 | Am Smelt & Ref | 2400 | 30½ | 29⅝ | 30¼ | 30 |
| 102¾ | 83½ | 6 | Am Smelt&R 2pf | 100 | 85 | 85 | 85 | .. |
| 4½ | ⅝ | .. | Am Solvents & C | 3100 | 1 | ¾ | 1 | 1 |
| 31¼ | 11⅛ | 1 | Am Steel Fdries | 400 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 48¼ | 37 | 2½† | Am Stores | 800 | 45½ | 44½ | 44½ | 45¼ |
| 60 | 42 | 5 | Am Sugar Ref | 100 | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | 55¾ |
| 201¾ | 156½ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 4900 | 171⅞ | 168¾ | 171⅞ | 169¾ |
| 80¾ | 40⅝ | 3 | Am Wat W&E | 200 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46⅝ | .. |
| 79 | 38 | 3 | Am WW&E ct | 100 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ | .. |
| 11⅞ | 5¼ | .. | Am Woolen | 100 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 8⅛ |
| 40 | 20⅜ | .. | Am Woolen pf | 400 | 35½ | 34 | 35½ | 34 |
| 8¾ | 3¾ | .. | Am Zinc Lead&S | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 43¼ | 18¾ | 1½ | Anaconda Cop | 4900 | 24½ | 23⅜ | 24 | 23⅞ |
| 4½ | 1½ | .. | Armour Ill A | 400 | 1¾ | 1 | 1 | 1¾ |
| 2⅞ | 1 | .. | Armour Ill B | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1⅛ |
| 47 | 10½ | .. | Armour Ill pf | 100 | 12¼ | 12⅛ | 12½ | 13¾ |
| 9 | 3⅝ | .. | Arnold Constable | 100 | 5½ | 5½ | 5⅝ | .. |
| 28⅞ | 5¾ | .. | Asso Apparel Ind | 400 | 8 | 7¾ | 8 | 7¾ |
| 203¾ | 132¾ | 10 | Atchison T&SF | 200 | 136⅝ | 133½ | 136⅝ | 133½ |
| 107¼ | 100½ | 5 | Atchison pf | 200 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | .. |
| 39 | 14½ | .. | Atl Gulf & WI | 100 | 14 | 14 | 14 | .. |
| 23⅜ | 11⅛ | 1 | Atl Refining | 2900 | 17½ | 16⅞ | 17⅛ | 16¾ |
| 13½ | 7 | 1 | Atlas Stores | 200 | 7⅞ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¾ |
| 295½ | 101½ | 4‡ | Auburn Auto | 2300 | 137¼ | 132 | 137¼ | 133 |
| 2 | 1 | .. | Austin Nichols | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .. |
| 2½ | 1 | .. | Auto Sales | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .. |
| 5 | 2 | .. | Auto Sales pf | 30 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| | | | **—B—** | | | | | |
| 87⅞ | 43 | 5 | Balt & Ohio | 1200 | 45⅞ | 43¼ | 45⅞ | 43⅞ |
| 80½ | 64 | 4 | Balt & Ohio pf | 100 | 65 | 65 | 65 | .. |
| 60 | 33⅜ | 6½ | Barker Bros pf | 100 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 14½ | 5¾ | 1 | Barnsdall A | 3600 | 9 | 8¾ | 8⅞ | 9 |
| 81 | 53½ | 4 | Beatrice Cream | 400 | 60 | 60 | 60 | .. |
| 6½ | 1¾ | .. | Belding Hem | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5⅝ |
| 25½ | 14⅞ | 1 | Bendix Aviation | 27000 | 23⅞ | 22 | 23⅞ | 22 |
| 46¼ | 31¼ | 2 | Best & Co | 100 | 43½ | 43¼ | 43½ | 43¼ |
| 70⅝ | 34¼ | 2 | Bethlehem Steel | 12400 | 40¼ | 38⅝ | 39⅞ | 38⅞ |
| 123⅞ | 96⅜ | 7 | Beth Steel pf | 200 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 29 | 16 | 1 | Blaw Knox | 100 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16¾ |
| 43 | 20¾ | 1½ | Bohn Alum & Br | 500 | 38⅜ | 37 | 38⅜ | 37⅝ |
| 66¼ | 60 | 4 | Bon Ami A | 100 | 63 | 63 | 63 | .. |
| 3 | 1 | .. | Booth Fisheries | 1000 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 17¼ | 3 | .. | Booth Fish 1pf | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 76½ | 47 | 3† | Borden | 900 | 58½ | 58 | 58½ | 58 |
| 30¾ | 14½ | 1 | Borg Warner | 400 | 19¼ | 18⅞ | 19¼ | 19 |
| 22¾ | 8¼ | 1.43 | Briggs Mfg | 200 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13½ | 13¼ |
| 69⅜ | 53⅞ | 4 | Brooklyn Man T | 400 | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 57¼ |
| 94¼ | 85⅜ | 6 | Brooklyn M T pf | 100 | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | .. |
| 13⅜ | 7½ | .. | Brooklyn Queens | 100 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 120⅜ | 99 | 5 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 200 | 110 | 110 | 110 | .. |
| 118¾ | 117½ | 7 | Brown Shoe pf | 90 | 118 | 118 | 118 | .. |
| 9½ | 3 | .. | Bruns Terminal | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 20⅞ | 6⅛ | .. | Bucyrus Erie | 400 | 8½ | 8 | 8½ | 8¼ |
| 34⅞ | 12⅜ | .. | Bucyrus E cv pf | 200 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 5⅝ | 2½ | .. | Budd Mfg | 200 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 50 | 35 | .. | Budd Mfg pf | 1000 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 13 | 7⅛ | 7 | Budd Wheel | 400 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8¾ |
| 10 | 2½ | .. | Burns Bros B | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 32¼ | 19⅛ | 1 | Burroughs Add | 400 | 23 | 22½ | 23 | 23 |
| 104 | 70 | 7 | Bush Term deb | 50 | 83 | 82 | 82 | 85 |
| 20⅝ | .. | .. | Butterick | 100 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 113 | 95⅛ | .. | Bush T Bldgs pf | 20 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 101⅜ |
| 69¾ | 23⅝ | .. | Byers | 900 | 31⅞ | 30⅞ | 31⅞ | 30⅞ |
| | | | **—C—** | | | | | |
| 53 | 20½ | 2 | Calif Packing | 200 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ |
| 45 | 29⅞ | 3 | Canda Dry | 400 | 35 | 34¾ | 35 | 34¾ |
| 45⅜ | 21⅞ | 1¼ | Canadian Pacific | 3900 | 20¾ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20⅝ |
| 36⅜ | 29 | 3 | Capital Admin pf | 500 | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | .. |
| 131½ | 51¼ | 6 | Case Thresh | 22000 | 64⅞ | 59½ | 64½ | 60½ |
| 116 | 85 | 8 | Case Thresh pf | 20 | 86⅞ | 86¾ | 86¾ | .. |
| 52½ | 21⅛ | 3 | Caterpillar Trac | 300 | 22⅛ | 21⅜ | 22⅛ | 21⅜ |
| 4 | 2 | .. | Cavanagh Dobbs | 100 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | .. |
| 16 | 8⅞ | .. | Celanese Corp | 100 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12½ |
| 13¾ | 3⅜ | .. | Celotex ct | 100 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | .. |
| 30⅛ | 14 | 1 | Cerro de Pasco | 400 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15¼ |
| 7¼ | 2¼ | .. | Certain-Teed | 200 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 23¼ | 7 | .. | Checker Cab Mfg | 500 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8½ |
| 54⅜ | 27½ | 3 | Chesapeake Corp | 200 | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ |
| 46½ | 27 | 2½ | Ches & Ohio | 700 | 36¼ | 35⅜ | 36¼ | 36⅛ |
| 27½ | 15⅞ | .. | Chi & Gt W pf | 200 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24¼ |
| 8⅞ | 3⅛ | .. | Chi Mil&St P | 300 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4½ |
| 15⅜ | 4 | .. | Chi Mil&St P pf | 500 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 45½ | 25 | 4 | Chi & N'western | 400 | 24½ | 23¾ | 24½ | 24 |
| 8⅞ | 2 | .. | Chi Pneu Tool | 400 | 8 | 7⅝ | 8 | 8⅛ |
| 65½ | 22½ | .. | Chi Rock Isl & P | 1300 | 36 | 34⅜ | 35¾ | 34¾ |
| 33¾ | 14¼ | .. | Childs Company | 300 | 18 | 17½ | 18 | 17 |
| 25⅞ | 12½ | 1 | Chrysler | 4100 | 22¾ | 21⅞ | 22½ | 22 |
| 37⅜ | 30 | 2.60‡ | City Ice & Fuel | 200 | 30¾ | 30½ | 30½ | .. |
| 90 | 71½ | 8½ | City Ice & F pf | 20 | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78⅝ |
| 170 | 133 | 7.50 | Coca Cola | 100 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 142 |
| 50½ | 40 | 2½ | Colgate-Palm-P | 100 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 17½ | 9 | .. | Collins & Aikman | 300 | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12½ | .. |
| 10¼ | 7¼ | .. | Colonial Bea Oil | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 23⅜ | 9¾ | .. | Colo Fuel & Ir | 400 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14 | .. |
| 45⅜ | 20⅝ | 2‡ | Columbia Gas | 2800 | 29½ | 29⅛ | 29½ | 29⅛ |
| 109½ | 98 | 6 | Columbia G pf A | 100 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 11⅛ | 6 | .56 | Col Graph ct | 600 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7⅞ |
| 11⅛ | 6 | .56 | Columbian Carb | 2000 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6⅝ |
| 10⅜ | 6 | .56 | Columbia Graph | 200 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7¾ |
| 23¼ | 13 | 2 | Comm Credit | 400 | 16¼ | 15⅞ | 16¼ | 15¾ |
| 25 | 20 | 1¾ | Comm Cred pf | 90 | 24¾ | 24½ | 24½ | .. |
| 28 | 7⅝ | 6½ | Comm Cred 1pf | 100 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | .. |
| 25½ | 21½ | 2 | Comm Cred pf B | 100 | 24¾ | 24½ | 24½ | 24⅞ |
| 34 | 20 | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 200 | 24 | 23½ | 24 | 24 |
| 106 | 101¼ | 6½ | Comm I Tr 6½% | 50 | 102 | 102 | 102 | .. |
| 21½ | 10¾ | 1 | Comm Solvents | 900 | 17 | 16¾ | 17 | 16⅝ |
| 12 | 6⅞ | .40 | Comwith & So | 3700 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | 8 |
| 100⅜ | 90 | 6 | Somwith&S 6pf | 800 | 96 | 95 | 95⅝ | 95¾ |
| 14¾ | 6⅞ | .. | Congoleum Nairn | 700 | 14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14¾ | 13⅝ |
| 109⅝ | 82⅛ | 4 | Consol Gas | 1800 | 94 | 92¾ | 94 | 92⅜ |
| 107 | 101½ | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 300 | 106⅜ | 105¼ | 106¾ | 106⅜ |
| 15⅞ | 11½ | 1 | Consol Laundries | 100 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12¼ |
| 1¾ | ¼ | .. | Consol Textile | 700 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 3 | 1 | .. | Container B | 2100 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 62¾ | 40⅜ | 2½ | Cont Can | 1000 | 47½ | 46½ | 47½ | 46¼ |
| 16⅞ | 8⅛ | 1 | Cont Dia Fibre | 100 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8½ |
| 51⅞ | 35 | 2.40 | Cont Insurance | 200 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 37¼ |
| 4½ | 2¼ | .. | Cont Motors | 100 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 12 | 5 | .. | Cont Oil | 2500 | 10⅜ | 9¾ | 10¼ | 10 |
| 12 | 3 | .. | Cont Shares | 700 | 3½ | 3 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 86⅜ | 55⅜ | 3† | Corn Products | 400 | 65 | 64½ | 65 | 64½ |
| 152½ | 146⅞ | 7 | Corn Prod pf | 10 | 148¼ | 148¼ | 148¼ | .. |
| 18 | 6¼ | .. | Cotx | 400 | 7⅜ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | 7¼ |
| 8¾ | 4½ | .. | Crosley Radio | 200 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 63 | 30⅜ | .. | Crucible Steel | 100 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | .. |
| 106 | 80 | 7 | Crucible Steel pf | 20 | 87½ | 85¼ | 86 | 87½ |
| 5⅞ | 2⅛ | .. | Cuba Co | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 44 | 25⅜ | 6 | Cuba Rx pf | 10 | 28 | 28 | 28 | .. |
| 1¼ | ⅛ | .. | Cuban Dom S | 700 | ½ | ⅜ | ½ | ½ |
| 100 | 67 | 4 | Curtis Publishing | 600 | 67½ | 67 | 67½ | .. |
| 5⅞ | 2½ | .. | Curtis-Wright | 2500 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2⅞ |
| 8½ | 3 | .. | Curtis-Wright A | 300 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | 4 |
| 41 | 17½ | .. | Cutler Hammer | 100 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | .. |
| | | | **—D—** | | | | | |
| 22 | 9¾ | .. | Davison Chem | 200 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11¼ | |
| 22 | 18 | 1.40 | Deere & Co pf | 200 | 18½ | 18 | 18 | 18⅝ |
| 195 | 140¾ | 8 | Detroit Edison | 100 | 158 | 158 | 158 | .. |
| 19½ | 11 | .60 | Devoe & Rey A | 100 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | .. |
| 23 | 14⅞ | 1 | Diamond Match | 700 | 19 | 18⅝ | 19 | 18⅝ |
| 21¼ | 17¼ | 1.25 | Douglas Clin | 200 | 17½ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17½ |
| 107 | 71 | 4† | Du Pont de Nem | 4200 | 86⅝ | 83¼ | 86½ | 83½ |
| 14¾ | 11 | 1 | Duplan Silk | 100 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | .. |
| | | | **—E—** | | | | | |
| 13½ | 5½ | .. | Eastern Roll Mill | 100 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5 |
| 185¾ | 118 | .5† | Eastman Kodak | 4500 | 142¾ | 138 | 142 | 138 |
| 21⅞ | 9¼ | 1.60 | Eaton Axle & Spg | 700 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13¾ | 13½ |
| 7½ | 3¼ | .. | Eitington Schild | 100 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | .. |
| 74⅜ | 34½ | 6 | Elec Auto-Lite | 1900 | 40⅞ | 39⅝ | 40⅞ | 39½ |
| 4½ | 2 | .. | Elec Boat | 900 | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2⅞ |
| 9⅞ | 7 | .. | Elec & Mus W I | 1000 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 60¾ | 30½ | 1 | Elec Pow & Lt | 9500 | 39¾ | 38½ | 39¾ | 38⅞ |
| 108½ | 92⅜ | 7 | Elec Pow & Lt pf | 300 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | .. |
| 98¼ | 80 | 6 | El Pw&L 6% pf | 700 | 86⅞ | 84 | 84 | .. |
| 6 | ¾ | .. | Elk Horn Coal pf | 50 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 44 | 30 | 3 | Endicott Johnson | 200 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 41½ |
| 113 | 102½ | 7 | Endicott John pf | 100 | 115 | 115 | 115 | .. |
| 49 | 28½ | 2 | Engineers Pub S | 100 | 36 | 36 | 36 | .. |
| 35¾ | 27 | 2½ | Equitable Off Big | 200 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| | | | **—F—** | | | | | |
| 109⅞ | 67 | 7 | Fairbanks M pf | 10 | 66 | 66 | 66 | .. |
| 7⅜ | 5 | .40 | Fed Motor Tr | 200 | 5 | 5 | 5 | .. |
| 30 | 11¼ | 1.20 | Fed Water Serv | 100 | 14½ | 14 | 14½ | .. |
| 58¼ | 36¼ | 2.60 | Fidelity Phe F In | 400 | 43½ | 43 | 43½ | 42⅝ |
| 66⅛ | 56¼ | 6 | Firestone T&R pf | 400 | 64¼ | 63¼ | 64¼ | 63⅞ |
| 63 | 41 | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 200 | 59¼ | 58¼ | 59¼ | 59 |
| ⅞ | ⅜ | .. | Fisk Rubber | 300 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 64½ | 20¼ | 2 | Foster-Wheeler | 800 | 24 | 21⅝ | 24 | 22 |
| 17½ | 4⅞ | .. | Foster-Wheel pf | 100 | 105 | 105 | 105 | .. |
| 12¾ | 4⅞ | .. | Foundation | 100 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8 |
| 38⅜ | 11⅜ | 2½ | Fox Film A | 9500 | 13¼ | 12¾ | 13¼ | 13⅛ |
| 43¼ | 22 | 3 | Freeport Texas | 200 | 26½ | 26⅛ | 26½ | 26 |
| | | | **—G—** | | | | | |
| 6¾ | 3 | .. | Gabriel Snub A | 100 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3 |
| 73½ | 52⅜ | 4 | Gen Am Tnk Car | 400 | 56⅞ | 56 | 56⅜ | 56 |
| 47 | 15½ | 2 | Gen Asphalt | 400 | 22½ | 22 | 22½ | 21⅝ |
| 25⅝ | 17¼ | 1 | Gen Baking | 300 | 20¾ | 20½ | 20½ | .. |
| 97⅝ | 5 | .. | Gen Bronze | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 25½ | 9 | .. | Gen Cable A | 100 | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7¾ | 8⅛ |
| 65 | 27½ | .. | Gen Cable pf | 1000 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 35 |
| 54⅜ | 36 | 1.60 | Gen Electric | 2500 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 40⅝ |
| 12½ | 11⅛ | .80 | Gen Elec Sp | 500 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ |
| 56 | 43 | 3 | Gen Foods | 400 | 50½ | 49¾ | 50½ | 50 |
| 8½ | 4⅛ | .30 | Gen Gas & E A | 200 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 35¾ | 27 | 2.62 | Gen Ital Edison | 200 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| 48 | 31⅞ | 3 | Gen Motors | 13800 | 36⅝ | 35 | 36¼ | 35⅝ |
| 28 | 10¼ | 4 | Gen Out Ad A | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 23 | 8½ | .. | Gen Pub Service | 200 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | 12 |
| 9½ | 2⅝ | .. | Gen Realty | 400 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ | 2⅝ |
| 15½ | 1⅞ | .. | Gen Thea Equip | 300 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2⅜ |
| 38¾ | 18⅜ | .. | Gillette Saf Ras | 800 | 19⅜ | 19¼ | 19⅜ | 19¼ |
| 7⅜ | 4 | .. | Gimbel Bros | 400 | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | .. |
| 82 | 46 | 7 | Glidden pf | 20 | 81¾ | 80 | 81¾ | 81½ |
| 9⅝ | 4 | .. | Gobel (Adolf) | 400 | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | 7 |
| 42⅛ | 21 | 2½ | Gold Dust | 300 | 28 | 27½ | 28 | 27½ |
| 20⅝ | 8¼ | .. | Goodrich | 400 | 13⅜ | 11⅞ | 13⅜ | 12 |
| 32¾ | 20½ | 3 | Goodyear | 400 | 40¾ | 40 | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| 22⅝ | 10 | 1 | Granby | 200 | 11 | 11 | 11 | .. |
| 25½ | 13 | 1‡ | Grand-Sil Stores | 400 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½ | .. |
| 18⅝ | 10⅜ | .. | Grand Union | 400 | 16⅜ | 15⅞ | 16⅜ | 16 |
| 39¾ | 26¾ | 1 | Grant (WT) | 1200 | 41 | 39¼ | 40½ | 39½ |
| 69¾ | 35 | 3 | Great Nor pf | 1400 | 35 | 33¾ | 35 | 34¾ |
| 6¾ | 2⅜ | .. | Grisby-Grunow | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3⅛ |
| | | | **—H—** | | | | | |
| | | | Hack W pf A | 20 | 28 | 28 | 28 | .. |
| 30 | 26½ | 1¾ | Hahn Dept Sto | 2500 | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | 5 |
| 119½ | 111 | 7 | Hercules Powd pf | 10 | 116¾ | 116¼ | 116¾ | .. |
| 37 | 26 | .. | Holland Furnace | 100 | 28 | 28 | 28 | .. |
| 9¾ | 4¼ | .. | Houdaille Her B | 400 | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅝ | 6½ |
| 68½ | 27 | .. | Houston Oil | 400 | 44¼ | 43¾ | 44 | 43 |
| 14½ | 6 | .. | Houston Oil new | 300 | 9½ | 9 | 9½ | 9 |
| 85 | 58 | 4 | Household Fin pf | | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 13½ | 8¾ | .. | Hupp Motors | 300 | 7⅝ | 6¾ | 7¾ | .. |
| | | | **—I—** | | | | | |
| 80 | 37¼ | 4 | Ill Central | 400 | 37 | 36⅝ | 37 | 37 |
| 4⅝ | 3 | .. | Indian Refining | 300 | 3½ | 3 | 3½ | 3 |
| 86 | 21½ | .4 | Indus Rayon | 300 | 32 | 31½ | 32 | 31¾ |
| 71 | 39 | 2½ | Inland Steel | 100 | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 42 |
| 123 | 123 | 6 | Ingersoll-R pf | 80 | 126 | 126 | 126 | .. |
| 11¾ | 4½ | .. | Inspiration Cop | 200 | 6⅛ | 6¼ | 6½ | 6¼ |
| 13¾ | 9½ | .. | Insuranshare Del | 600 | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | .. |
| 9¾ | 8¾ | .40 | Insuranshare Md | 500 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 34 | 19½ | .. | Interboro Rap T | 400 | 21⅛ | 20⅜ | 21¼ | 20¾ |
| 8¼ | 1⅝ | .. | Int Agr Corp | 100 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | .. |
| 51¾ | 16½ | .. | Int Agr ppf | 300 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 13¼ | 6¾ | .50 | Int Carriers | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 62½ | 27¾ | 4 | Int Cement | 100 | 32½ | 32½ | 32⅝ | 31 |
| 60½ | 36⅜ | 2½ | Int Harvester | 200 | 38¼ | 37½ | 38¼ | 37½ |
| 31 | 16⅜ | 3b | Int Hydroelec | 400 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ |
| 73¼ | 47 | 4 | Int Match pf | 400 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 47⅝ |
| 20⅜ | 9¼ | .40 | Int Nickel | 2300 | 13 | 13½ | 13 | 13⅜ |
| 42 | 20¼ | 3 | Int Salt | 400 | 34½ | 33⅜ | 34

# UNDERTONE OF WOOL MARKET ENCOURAGING

## European Reports Indicate Strong Opening for Sydney Sales

Indications now are that the new season in Australia will open with a fair degree of strength, judging from the advices being received from European markets. Offerings in Sydney, where the initial sale of the season commences next Monday, will be composed almost wholly of merinos and merino combing wools —everywhere the strongest items in the entire wool list at the present time.

Recent sales of tops in Bradford have been made at a slight decline, on account of the dull holiday period through which that market has been passing and the sentimental effect of an easier market in cotton.

However, the resistance of the market there and on the Continent is noteworthy, and evidences the greater confidence in the market and, incidentally, in the financial structure as the mainspring of distribution of the new clip.

**Tendency to Ration Wool**

The Australian sales brokers have evidently made rather careful arrangements in the allocation of the wool for the pre-holiday sales.

The idea that supplies should be rationed to the trade with discretion is being carried out in London also this year by the decision to hold seven series of colonial wool auctions instead of six.

The campaign for the greater use of wool goods, which has run through a more or less extended period in Australia is being taken up in the United States in the form of a national wool week. Plans for a wool week are still in the formative stage.

Meanwhile, mills are consuming wool very rapidly in the production of goods, especially men's wear for the fall and winter trade.

**Women's Wear Demand Better**

Recent reports from the various piecegoods centers indicate an improvement also in the demand for women's wear both in suitings and in cloakings and sentiment in dress goods manufacturing circles is most cheerful. In cloakings, the market appears to have an inclination toward rough-surfaced goods. Sheer woolens in dress goods lines are favored by many of the cutters-up in the dress goods field.

While the extremely low prices named by leading manufacturers of tropical worsteds and flannels have undoubtedly been a disturbing factor in the men's wear field, it is stated that efforts to obtain a reduction in price on the staple and fancy worsted lines have failed. For the moment, the market is comparatively quiet in men's wear lines.

**Moderate Call for Wools**

Demand for wool has been limited during the last week, chiefly to piecing-out needs. Some of the manufacturers have bought a little wool. Topmakers also have bought moderately mostly of the fine and fine medium French combing territory descriptions, selling chiefly in the range of 52 to 57 cents for fair-to-good wools in the original bags.

Some rather ordinary California wools have been taken around 48 to 50 cents, clean basis. The best staple clips of the Texas type are usually quoted at 60 cents.

Fleece wools have been quiet but firm. Medium wools, both in fleeces and territory types, have been strong.

In woolen wools, some business is being done in a moderate way, centering in the very fine and the very low qualities. Intermediate grades of good staple have been sold at 68 cents and good high grade A at 58 cents. B supers and B lambs are rather slow, LB wools having been sold at about 47 cents, and ordinary tinged Bs at 43 to 45 cents. Noils are slow and steady.

Shearing of the new fall mohair clip has begun.

## DIVIDENDS

National Surety Co. declared a dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 16. Three months ago a similar dividend was declared.

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 65 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 2.

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the class A preferred and $1.50 on the class B preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Monsanto Chemical Works declared the regular quarterly dividend of 31¼ cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Pennsylvania Water & Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Third Avenue Railway Company declared a semiannual interest payment of 1¼ per cent on the 5 per cent adjustment income bonds, payable Oct. 1.

United Aircraft & Transport Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Draper Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Aug. 29.

American Safety Razor Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Standard Brands, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 8.

Boston Elevated Railway Company declared the regular quarterly dividend rental of $1.25 on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Metal Package Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

International Silver Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

Hercules Powder Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Sept. 25 to stock of record Sept. 14.

Loudon Packing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Oct. 1, to stock of record Sept. 15.

**CARLOADINGS INCREASE**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Aug. 15 totaled 742,736 cars, the car service division of the American Railway Association announced. This was an increase of 7956 cars over the preceding week and a decrease of 180,087 cars from the corresponding week last year, and 359,831 cars the like week two years ago. Miscellaneous freight loadings for the week totaled 283,107 cars, an increase of 2961 cars from the preceding week, but 77,504 cars less than the like week in 1930 and 158,970 cars less than the like week in 1929.

**LONDON QUOTATIONS**

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Consols for money were 58½. De Beers was 3⅝. Rand Mines 3⅝. Money was 3¾ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 4¼ per cent; three month 4⅛ to 4⅛ per cent.

# New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Adams Express 4s '48 | 85½ | 85½ |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '44 | 60 | 60 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '49 | 53 | 53 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '50 | 80½ | 80 |
| Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37 | 102 | 101½ |
| Amer Chain deb 6s '33 | 100 | 100 |
| Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030 | 70¾ | 70 |
| Amer I G Chem 5½s '49 | 95 | 94¼ |
| Amer Inter 5½s '49 | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| Amer Metals Co 6½s '34 | 73 | 71¾ |
| Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48 | 20½ | 20 |
| Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv | 128 | 128 |
| Amer T&T col 5s '46 | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| Amer T&T deb 5s '60 | 109¾ | 109¼ |
| Amer T&T 5s '65 | 109¾ | 109¼ |
| Amer T&T deb 5½s '43 | 111 | 110¾ |
| Amer WW & Elec 5s '34 | 102 | 102 |
| Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45 | 55 | 55 |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 75¼ | 75½ |
| Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43 | 63 | 62 |
| Armstrong Cork 5s '40 | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 99½ | 99 |
| Atch T&SF 4½s '48 | 111⅜ | 111⅜ |
| Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44 | 101 | 101 |
| Atlanta & Danv 2d 4s '48 | 39 | 39 |
| Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52 | 95¾ | 95¼ |
| Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64 | 95½ | 95½ |
| Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52 | 87 | 87 |
| Atl Refining deb 5s '37 | 102 | 102 |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48 | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41 | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '50 | 80¼ | 79¾ |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 | 94⅝ | 94 |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60 | 76¾ | 75⅞ |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95 | 90¼ | 90 |
| Balt & Ohio 5s c tSwn div '50 | 98½ | 98¼ |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48 | 103½ | 103⅜ |
| Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000 | 90 | 89⅝ |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95 | 100¾ | 100½ |
| Bangor & Aroos 5s '43 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B | 110¼ | 110 |
| Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C | 113⅝ | 113⅝ |
| Beh Ind Loan 6s | 97 | 97 |
| Beth Steel pur mon 6s '36 | 103 | 103 |
| Beth Steel rfg 5s '42 | 104¾ | 104 |
| Boston & Maine 5s '55 | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| Boston & Maine 5s '67 | 92 | 92 |
| Boston & Maine 4¾s | 87½ | 87½ |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 100⅞ | 100⅝ |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50 | 105¾ | 105½ |
| Buff R & P 4½s '51 | 67 | 67 |
| Bush Term Bldg 5s '60 | 98⅝ | 98½ |
| Bway S Av RR ch | 6 | 6 |
| Calif Fruit P 5s '38 | 91½ | 91½ |
| Calif Petroleum 5s '39 | 79 | 79 |
| Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38 | 91½ | 91½ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 100⅜ | 100 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '68 | 100½ | 100 |
| Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55 | 102½ | 101¾ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 100⅝ | 100 |
| Can Nat Ry 5s '70 | 105¼ | 104⅞ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69 | 105¾ | 105¼ |
| Can North deb 6½s '46 | 119¼ | 119¼ |
| Can North deb 7s '40 | 112⅜ | 112⅜ |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 81¾ | 81½ |
| Can Pacific 4½s '46 | 97¾ | 97⅜ |
| Can Pacific 4½s '60 | 102¾ | 102½ |
| Can Pacific 5s '44 | 101 | 100⅝ |
| Can Pacific 5s '54 | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| Carolina Clin & O 6s '52 | 53 | 53 |
| Carolina Cen RR 4s | 75 | 74 |
| Cen of Ga Chat Div 4s | 97 | 97 |
| Cen Ill El&Gas 5s | 100 | 100 |
| Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49 | 96⅞ | 96⅝ |
| Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| Certainteed 5½s '48 | 50½ | 49⅝ |
| Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ |
| Ches Corp 5s '47 | 91¼ | 91 |
| Ches & O cv 4½s '93 | 97 | 97 |
| Ches & O con 5s '39 | 107 | 107 |
| Chicago B&Q 4s Ill div '49 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Chicago B&Q gen 4s '58 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Chicago B & Q 4½s '77 | 100 | 100 |
| Chicago Dist El Gen 6s | 105¼ | 105 |
| Chicago &East Ill 5s '51 | 25½ | 25 |
| Chicago G L & Cokelt5s'37 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Chicago Gt West 4s '59 | 62¼ | 62¼ |
| Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89 | 89½ | 89⅛ |
| Chicago M&StP 4¾s | 94¼ | 93⅝ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 17⅛ | 17 |
| Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 46¾ | 45¾ |
| Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 | 71½ | 71½ |
| Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49 | 58 | 56⅛ |
| Chicago & Nw 4½s c | 72 | 71 |
| Chicago & Nw 6½s '36 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Chicago Railway 5s '27 | 58¼ | 58¼ |
| Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 81 | 80½ |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A | 70 | 69 |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60 | 60 | 59½ |
| Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63 | 116 | 116 |
| Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52 | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| Childs Co 5s '43 | 64¼ | 64¼ |
| Chile Copper 5s '47 | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Cin Ind SL&Chic RR 4½s | 101⅜ | 98⅞ |
| Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63 | 99 | 98⅞ |
| Clev Un Term 4½s '77 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '38 | 95 | 95 |
| Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61 | 98 | 97¾ |
| Columbia Gas&E 5s '52 May | 99 | 99 |
| Com Inv Trust 5½s '49 | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| Con Gas 4½s '51 | 103¾ | 103⅝ |
| Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50 | 34 | 33 |
| Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45 | 107⅛ | 107 |
| Consum Pow uni 5s '52 | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| Con Ry 4s '54 | 73 | 73 |
| Con Ry 4s '55 A&O | 72⅞ | 72⅝ |
| Conwn Wil Paper 6s '51 | 90 | 90 |
| Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50 | 5¾ | 5¼ |
| Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 | 35½ | 35½ |
| Cuba RR 1st 5½s '71 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43 | 91 | 91 |
| Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Den & Rio G con 4s '36 | 82¼ | 82¼ |
| Den & Rio G 4½s '36 | 90 | 90 |
| Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78 | 50⅞ | 50⅞ |
| Detroit Ed 4½s D '61 | 104 | 103⅞ |
| Detroit Ed 5s '49 | 107½ | 107½ |
| Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61 | 105 | 105 |
| Dodge Bros sf 6s '40 | 92⅜ | 92 |
| Dold Packing 6s '42 | 63 | 63 |
| Donner Steel rfg 7s '42 | 96 | 96 |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 | 104¾ | 104⅞ |
| East Cuba Sug 7½s '37 | 18 | 18 |
| Elgin Joliet & East 1st | 102 | 102 |
| Erie RR gen 4s '96 | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| Erie RR ref 5s '67 | 65 | 64½ |
| Erie RR gen lien | 66 | 66 |
| Erie RR gen 5s '75 | 75 | 74⅞ |
| Fla East Coast 4½s '59 | 75 | 75 |
| Fort St U Depot 4½s | 96 | 96 |
| Gen Bak Co 5½s '40 | 98¼ | 98½ |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39 | 95 | 95 |
| Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww | 75 | 75 |
| Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 | 20¾ | 20½ |
| Goodrich 6s '45 | 60½ | 60 |
| Goodrich 1st 6½s '47 | 98 | 98 |
| Goodyear Tire 5s '57 | 91 | 90¾ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36 | 107 | 107 |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40 | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| Great Northern 4½s '61 | 94 | 94 |
| Great Northern 4½s '76 D | 85½ | 85½ |
| Great Northern 4½s '77 E | 83¼ | 83 |
| Great Northern 5s '73 C | 88½ | 87¼ |
| Great Northern gen 5½s B '52 | 98½ | 97 |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 104 | 103¼ |
| Houston Oil 5½s '40 | 88 | 87 |
| Hudson Coal 5s '62 | 59½ | 59 |
| Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57 | 70¾ | 70 |
| Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Humble Oil 5s '37 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Ill Bell Tel rgf 5s '56 | 107½ | 107¼ |
| Ill Central rfg 4s '55 | 69 | 68¾ |
| Ill Central 4¾s '66 | 64 | 62½ |
| Ill Central 5s '52 | 89¼ | 88½ |
| Ill Central 6½s '36 | 100 | 99¾ |
| Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63 | 62½ | 62 |
| Ill Cental CStL&NO 5s '63 A | 72 | 72 |
| Ill Central Lich 3s | 73½ | 73½ |
| Inland Steel 4½s B '81 | 93½ | 93 |
| Inter Hydro El 6s '44 | 74 | 74 |
| Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41 | 80¾ | 80 |
| Inter Match Corp 5s '47 | 75½ | 74¾ |
| Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 | 65¼ | 65¼ |
| Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66 | 64¾ | 64¾ |
| Inte Rap Trans 5s '32 | 52 | 51½ |
| Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 | 88⅛ | 88⅛ |
| Int Ag col 5s sta '32 | 62 | 62 |
| Int Cement Corp 5s '48 | 82 | 80½ |
| Int & G Nor adj 6s '52 | 44 | 44 |
| Int & G Nor 6s '52 | 81⅞ | 81⅞ |
| Int Lake Iron Corp 5s | 72 | 72 |
| Int Mer Mar col 6s '41 | 50¼ | 50¼ |
| Int Mer Mar 1st | 49½ | 47½ |
| Int Paper 6s '55 | 83½ | 83¼ |
| Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41 | 63½ | 63½ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52 | 73 | 68½ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39 | 83½ | 82¾ |
| Int Tel & Tel 5s '55 | 76¾ | 75¾ |
| Int Tel & Tel 5s '65 | 81⅝ | 81⅛ |
| Kansas Pow & Mich 4s '90 | 40 | 37 |
| Kan City P & L 4½s '57 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Kan City Pow & Lt 4s B | 104½ | 96½ |
| Kan City Term 1st 4s '60 | 99¾ | 98¾ |
| Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80 | 73 | 73 |
| Kan City Pow & Lt 4½s '61 | 106 | 106 |
| Kinney & Co 7½s '36 | 95 | 95 |
| Lexington Gas Prod 6s '36 | 102½ | 102¼ |
| Lack Steel con 5s '50 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Lackede Gas 5½s '53 C | 101½ | 101½ |
| L'Autaro 6s '54 | 22 | 22 |
| Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54 | 102 | 102 |
| Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003 | 78½ | 78 |
| Lewis Inc 6s '41 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Long Island deb 5s '37 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| L&N rfg 4½s C 2003 | 88½ | 88½ |
| L&N rfg 5s 2003 B | 94½ | 94½ |
| Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42 | 25 | 25 |
| Manhat Ry con 4s '90 | 50⅛ | 50 |
| Market St Ry gold 7s '40 | 93½ | 93½ |
| Metro Edison 4½s '68 | 101½ | 101⅜ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '71 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61 | 104 | 104 |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '65 | 64¼ | 62¼ |
| Min StP & SSM 4s '38 | 90 | 90 |
| Min StP & SSM 5½s '78 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Min StP & SSM 6½s | 88 | 88 |
| Mo K & T 1st 4s '90 | 87⅜ | 87⅜ |
| Mo K & T pl 4s R '62 | 91 | 91 |
| Mo K & T pl 5s A '62 | 73¾ | 73 |
| Mo Pacific 5s F '77 | 52¼ | 52 |
| Mo Pacific gen 4s '75 | 73¼ | 73¼ |
| Mo Pacific 5s G '78 | 56 | 56 |
| Mo K & T adj 5s A '67 | 72½ | 72½ |
| Mo Pacific 5s B '90 | 74½ | 73 |
| Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65 | 73¾ | 72½ |
| Mo Pac 5s I, '81 | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| Mo Pacific 5½s '49 | 39 | 39 |
| Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77 | 69¼ | 69¼ |
| Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39 | 95 | 95 |
| Murray Body 6½s '34 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48 | 90 | 90 |
| Nat Steel 5s | 103½ | 103½ |
| Newark Gas 5s | 107½ | 107½ |
| New Eng T&T 1½s B '61 | 111⅜ | 111⅜ |
| New Eng T&T 5s '52 | 94½ | 94½ |
| N O Pub Ser 5s A '52 | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| N O Pub Ser 5s 'B5 B | 93½ | 93 |
| NYC&HR 4s '42 | 86 | 86 |
| NYC&HR gen 3½s '97 | 82½ | 82½ |
| NYC&HR deb 4s '34 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| NYC&HR 4½s n | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 100⅜ | 100 |
| NYC&HR cv 6s '35 | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| NYC L SL cou 3½s '36 | 77½ | 77½ |
| NY Chi & StL 4½s '78 | 81½ | 80 |
| NY Chi & StL 5½s '74 | 63 | 61 |
| NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 | 80 | 79 |
| NY Connec Ry 5s '53 | 105 | 104½ |
| NY Dock Co 5s '38 | 87 | 87 |
| NY Edison rfg 6½s '41 | 118½ | 118½ |
| NY G&L&P pur m 4s '49 | 101 | 101 |
| NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56 | 74½ | 74 |
| NY NH&H no deb 4s '55 | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| NY NH&H no deb 4s '56 | 82 | 82 |
| NY NH&H 4½s '67 | 86¾ | 86½ |
| NY NH&H cv 6s '48 | 110½ | 109⅝ |
| NY Ont & W gen 4s '35 | 80 | 80 |
| NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92 | 87 | 86¾ |
| NY Sus & W gen 5s '40 | 50 | 50 |
| NY Tel gen 4½s '39 | 105⅝ | 105 |
| NY Tel rfg 6s '41 | 105⅝ | 105 |
| NY W'chester & B 4½s '46 | 72¾ | 73⅛ |
| Niag Share 5½s '50 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Norf Southern rfg A '61 | 21¾ | 21¾ |
| North Am Co 5s '61 | 101¼ | 100⅝ |
| Nor Am Ed 5s C '69 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Nor Am Ed 5½s '63 | 104⅜ | 104¼ |
| Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047 | 63⅜ | 63¼ |
| Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97 | 91 | 90½ |
| Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047 | 80½ | 80⅛ |
| Nor Pacific 6s B 2047 | 100½ | 100 |
| Nor States Pow 5s A '41 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| Nor States Pow 6s B '41 | 106 | 106 |
| Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46 | 111¼ | 111¼ |
| Old Ben Coal 6s '44 | 97¾ | 97⅜ |
| Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46 | 92 | 92 |
| Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38 | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34 | 78 | 78 |
| Paramount Public 5½s '50 | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| Paramount Bwy 5½s '51 | 86 | 86 |
| Paramount Fam Las 5½s '47 | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Pathe Ex inc 7s '37 | 98½ | 98¼ |
| Penn Railroad con 4s '48 | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65 | 98 | 97¾ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '81 | 90¾ | 90½ |
| Penn Railroal 5s '64 | 100 | 99½ |
| Penn Railroad gen 5s '68 | 104 | 104 |
| Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36 | 106½ | 106½ |
| Penn Pow & Lt 4½s | 99¾ | 99⅜ |
| Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47 | 109¾ | 109⅜ |
| Phillips Pet 5½s '39 | 66 | 65¾ |
| Philadelphia Co 5s '67 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71 | 98¾ | 98⅝ |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Phil & Read C&I 5s '73 | 80 | 79½ |
| Phil & Read C&I 6s '49 | 60¼ | 59¾ |
| Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77 | 98 | 97½ |
| Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60 | 86¼ | 84½ |
| Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53 | 63½ | 62⅞ |
| Pub Ser Co&Ck 5s '59 | 99⅞ | 99⅝ |
| Pure Oil 5½s '37 | 88⅞ | 88½ |
| Pure Oil 5½s '40 | 84¾ | 84½ |
| Read rfg 4½s A '97 | 94½ | 94¼ |
| Read rfg 4½s '97 | 95 | 94⅝ |
| Remington Arms sf 6s '37 | 81 | 81 |
| Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww | 71 | 71 |
| Republic I&S sf 5s '40 | 97 | 97 |
| St Joseph Lead 5s | 107 | 107 |
| St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37 | 100 | 100 |
| St Joseph 5½s | 94½ | 94 |
| St Louis & SF 4s A '50 | 51½ | 50 |
| St Louis & SF 4½s '78 | 39 | 38½ |
| St Louis & SF 5s B '50 | 60 | 60 |
| St Louis SW 1st 5s '52 | 47 | 47 |
| StP & KCSL 4½s '41 | 101½ | 101½ |
| San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52 | 103¾ | 103¼ |
| Seabd AL con 6s '45 | 101 | 101 |
| Seabd & Roan 5s '31 | 90½ | 90½ |
| Shell Pipe 5s '42 | 86½ | 86½ |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 72 | 70½ |
| Shell Union 5s ct ww '49 | 72¼ | 72 |
| Silesian Am Corp 7s '41 | 62¼ | 60⅛ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 94 | 93⅞ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 96¼ | 96 |
| Sinclair Cdu O 5½s '38 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42 | 101 | 100½ |
| Smith A O 6½s '33 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Southern Colo Pow 6s '47 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '68 | 95½ | 85½ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww | 85½ | 85½ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '81 | 83¾ | 83 |
| Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77 | 94 | 93½ |
| Southern Ry gen 4s '56 | 62½ | 62 |
| Southern Ry con 5s '94 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Southern Ry gold 6s '56 | 86⅜ | 85¾ |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Stand Oil NY 4½s '51 | 100⅜ | 100¼ |
| Stevens Hotel 6s '45 | 47½ | 47½ |
| Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42 | 3 | 3 |
| Tenn Copper 6s 'B '44 | 87 | 87 |
| Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 | 107½ | 91 |
| Texarkana 1st 5½s '50 | 91 | 91 |
| Texas Corp 5s '44 | 95¼ | 94¾ |
| Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000 | 104 | 104 |
| Tex & Pac 5s C '79 | 79 | 79 |
| Tex & Pac 5s D '80 | 79 | 79 |
| Third Ave adj 5s '60 | 37½ | 36 |
| Trans Traer Coal 6½s '43 | 45½ | 45½ |
| Union Pacific 1st 4s '47 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Union Pacific 4s '68 | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| Union Pacific 4½s '67 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| United Biscuit 6s '42 | 103½ | 103½ |
| United Ry 6s St Louis 4s '34 | 53 | 52½ |
| US Rubber Co 5s '47 | 68 | 68 |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57 | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww | 66¼ | 66 |
| Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 | 71½ | 71½ |
| Virginia Ry 5s '62 | 102¼ | 102½ |
| Wabash RR 1st 5s '39 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Wabash RR 5s B '76 | 47½ | 47½ |
| Wabash RR 2d 5s '39 | 47½ | 47½ |
| Warner Co 6s '44 ww | 83¼ | 83 |
| Warner Quinlan 6s '39 | 41 | 41 |
| Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41 | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| Warner Bros Pict 6s '39 | 53 | 53 |
| West Pa Pow 5s E '63 | 108½ | 108½ |
| West Pa Pow 5½s F '53 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Western Electric 5s gen | 83½ | 83½ |
| Western Electric 5s '44 | 106½ | 106½ |
| Western Maryland 4s '52 | 67 | 67 |
| Western Maryland 5½s '77 | 75½ | 75½ |
| Western Pacific 5s A '46 | 65 | 65 |
| Western Union 5s '51 | 103¼ | 102½ |
| Western Union col 5s '38 | 107¼ | 106½ |
| Western Union 6½s '36 | 110¾ | 110¼ |
| Western Union 5s '80 | 102¾ | 102⅜ |
| Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53 | 78½ | 77½ |
| Wheeling Steel 5½s '48 | 85½ | 85½ |
| Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 | 93¾ | 93¼ |
| Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 | 97 | 96½ |
| Youngstown Sheet B | 95¼ | 94¾ |

**LIBERTY BONDS**

| | High | Low | Aug 26 | Aug 25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | 102.10 | 102.10 | 102.10 | 102.10 |
| 1st 4¼s '47 | 102.28 | 102.28 | 102.28 | 102.29 |
| 4th 4¼s reg | 104.30 | 104.25 | 104.27 | 104.26 |
| 4th 4¼s '38 | 104.26 | 104.23 | 104.26 | |
| US 3¼s '46 | 101.7 | 101.4 | 101.7 | 101.7 |
| US 3¼s '43 Mar | 102.20 | 102.16 | 102.20 | 102.20 |
| US 3⅜s '47 | 102.30 | 102.30 | 102.30 | 102.26 |
| US 3¾s '56 | 106.8 | 106.4 | 106.4 | 106.4 |
| US 3¾s '43 June | 102.20 | 102.19 | 102.19 | 102.20 |
| US 4¼s '52 | 112.9 | 112.5 | 112.9 | 112.8 |

**FOREIGN BONDS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 53½ | 53 |
| Adriatic Elec 7s '52 | 91½ | 92½ |
| Akershus 5s '63 | 27 | 27 |
| Antioquia 1st 7s '57 | 30½ | 30½ |
| Antioquia 7s B '45 | 30½ | 30½ |
| Antioquia 7s C '45 | 31¼ | 31¼ |
| Antiocquia 7s D '45 | 72¼ | 71 |
| Argentine Gov 5s '45 | 57 | 55½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s JJune '59 | 64 | 59½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59 | 64 | 61 |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '60 | 64 | 61 |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60 | 64 | 61 |
| Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61 | 64¼ | 60 |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '61 | 64 | 61 |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57 A | 64 | 61 |
| Argentine Gov 6s '58 B | 64¼ | 60 |
| Australia 4½s '56 | 54½ | 54½ |
| Australia 5s '55 | 62¾ | 60¼ |
| Australia 5s '57 | 61⅞ | 61⅞ |
| Australia 5s '67 | 78 | 78 |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '57 | 105 | 103 |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '43 | 75 | 70 |
| Austria (Upper) 6½s '57 | 75 | 94½ |
| Batavian Pet 4½s '42 | 94½ | 101¼ |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 101¾ | 101¼ |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 110½ | 110½ |
| Belgium (King) 7s '56 | 106½ | 106¼ |
| Berlin (City) 6s '58 | 87½ | 87½ |
| Berlin (City) 6½s '50 | 53⅜ | 53⅜ |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '51 | 56 | 56 |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '59 | 57½ | 57½ |
| Bogota (City) 8s '45 | 45 | 45 |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69 | 13 | 13 |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58 | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| Bordeaux (City) 6s '34 | 105¾ | 105¼ |
| Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52 | 42½ | 40 |
| Brazil 6½s '26-'57 | 47 | 47 |
| Brazil 6½s '27-'57 | 47 | 47 |
| Brazil (US) 8s '41 | 55¼ | 53 |
| Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww | 62½ | 62½ |
| Brisbane 5s '57 | 46½ | 47½ |
| Brisbane 5s '58 | 51¼ | 45¾ |
| Budapest (City) 6s '62 | 41 | 51¼ |
| Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov) | 56 | 40½ |
| Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61 | 58 | 55 |
| Bulgaria 7s '67 | 51¾ | 51¾ |
| Bulgaria 7½s '68 | 61¾ | 61¾ |
| Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46 | 41½ | 41½ |
| Canada (Dom) 4½s '36 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Canada (Dom) 4s '60 | 95¾ | 95½ |
| Canada (Dom) '52 | 107¼ | 107 |
| Cauca Valley 7½s '46 | 40 | 40 |
| Chile (Bank) 6½s '57 | 26 | 24¾ |
| Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61 | 34 | 34 |
| Chile (Bank) 6s '62 | 22½ | 22½ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '60 | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '61 | 26 | 26 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '61 | 25 | 25 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '62 | 25 | 25 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '63 | 25 | 23 |
| Chilean Loan 7s '60 | 23 | 23 |
| Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47 | 40 | 39 |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47 | 40 | 39 |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46 | 40 | 39 |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47 | 41 | 40 |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan | 39½ | 39½ |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53 | 93 | 93 |
| Copenhagen (City) 5s '52 | 99 | 99 |
| Cordoba (City) 7s '57 | 39½ | 27¼ |
| Cordoba (City) 7s '37 | 55 | 54½ |
| Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42 | 55 | 55 |
| Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51 | 56 | 54½ |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53 | 91 | 91 |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45 | 51½ | 50½ |
| Cundi (Rep) 7½s '59 | 38½ | 38 |
| Denmark (King) 4½s '62 | 95¾ | 95½ |
| Denmark (King) 5½s '55 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Denmark (King) 6s '42 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40 | 85 | 85 |
| Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '42 | 87½ | 87½ |
| Dutch El 4s '65 | 101½ | 101 |
| Dutch El 4s 6s '62 | 101½ | 87¾ |

# FASHIONS AND DRESSMAKING

## A Bird's-Eye View of the New Fashions

By ELENE FOSTER

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

Paris

WHILE the Victorian influence is very prominent in all of the autumn collections which are being shown by the Parisian dressmaking houses, there is nothing that need cause us the least uneasiness in this, for the old-fashioned modes, in every case, have been modified and adapted to the needs of the modern woman. The designers are well aware of the fact that frills and furbelows, in the words of M. Patou, "have no place in the modern two seater."

The influence of the fashions of the Second Empire, or what we know as the Victorian era, is shown in the daytime clothes merely in little details of the cut or trimming which do not interfere with their wearableness. There is the little basque effect on bodices and jackets (which is not a new idea for we have had these for several seasons), the single-breasted jacket and frock which buttons straight up to the neck; the princess frock, in a modified form; the bell sleeve; the trimmings of Irish crochet and Point de Venise; the little ruchings of white muslin or of the material of the frock, or prim little collars and cuffs of stiff white linen; the modified apron overskirt drawn tightly around the hips and tied in a bow at the back of the waist; the short fur jacket of astrakhan, seal skin or caracul worn with a little fur toque; the fur shoulder capes with melon-shaped muff to match which can be worn with different costumes, as in pre-war days, and the little jackets of heavy woolen materials, tightly fitted and reaching just below the waistline and trimmed all around the edges with a narow band of fur.

**Elaborate Sleeves**

Shoulders are a bit broader and skirts just a trifle longer. Sleeves are of endless variety, including puffs of all lengths, bell-shaped, bishop's and even leg-o'-mutton. Daytime skirts often have narrow ruffles or pleatings at the edge and these are often repeated on the elbow or wrist of the sleeve. All these are little details which make this season's fashions different from those of last year but do not make them a whit less practical for ordinary, everyday wear.

The evening-gowns are quite a different proposition, for these show three distinctly different silhouettes. There is first of all the Victorian type with its tieback, its more or less ruffled skirt, its bustle effect and its tight bodice, often with a row of jeweled buttons down the front. The second type is that of the crinoline period, with a very full, outstanding skirt, a plain, round-necked bodice with a belt at the natural waistline and usually a tiny puffed sleeve or dropped shoulders with a deep bertha. The third is the modern form with tightly swathed hips, the skirt tight to the knees and very full from that point to the floor and a bodice cut in a deep V or U at the back and usually slightly draped at the front.

Evening wraps are often quite Victorian in feeling, those in waist-length taking the form of the old-fashioned pelerine or a short jacket with bell or bishop's sleeves, buttoned up the front or with surplice effect at the front and the ends tied at the back of the waistline. Long wraps reach to the floor and often have an old-fashioned leg-o'-mutton sleeve, shirred along the inside seam, and they are elaborately trimmed with fur. These evening wraps, by the way, long or short, are almost invariably of velvet, the rare exceptiohs being two-thirds or three-quarters length coats of brocaded lamé.

With the return of Victorian fashions one would expect a revival of the materials of the same era, but, with the exception of taffeta, Lyons velvet and brocaded satin, the autumn materials are distinctly modern. I must make one exception to this, however, for Maggie Rouff is using matelaise in black or white for evening frocks.

There is always one material which is the great outstanding success of every new season. You will remember that last spring it was the crepe-satin with a duveteen finish which was called peau d'ange. This, by the by, is still being used for both day and evening costumes. This season's success is a velvet which looks like a duveteen with a deep pile and which is called by Wiener, the American manufacturer "Velgada" and by a French manufacturer, "Bagheera." This is very soft and supple and drapes beautifully, besides being uncrushable and durable.

**Heavy Woolens**

Very heavy tweeds are used for sports and street costumes, those of Scotch and English manufacture being very much in vogue, although the new heavy woolens of Rodier are also very popular. Blouses of jersey or knitted or crocheted wool are worn with these costumes. More elaborate blouses of taffeta, satin, georgette, brocades and fine cotton and linen materials such as batiste, dotted swiss and lawn are worn with the dressier type of afternoon suit. The tucked-in blouse is worn only with the heavy woolen costume, a belted overblouse or a fitted basque being used with costumes of lightweight materials. These overblouses vary in length from three or four inches below the waistline to those which reach halfway to the knee. Long satin tunics reaching within a few inches from the edge of the skirt are still being shown by many of the leading houses. These are usually made with an elbow sleeve a tint off the white and are worn with a dark skirt, black, dark brown or bottle green. The longer blouses and tunics have a long sleeve either straight and plain or full below the elbow and gathered into a wrist-band, while the shorter blouse is usually made with an elbow sleeve or it has a short puff which reaches only halfway to the elbow.

Nearly all of the new long coats have buttons, thank goodness! The few which are buttonless are of the wrap-around type with a belt around the waist which holds them in place quite as securely as if they were buttoned.

**Brown and Green Lead**

The colors of the new season are emphatically brown and green. In Patou's new collection at least seven-eighths of the day clothes and many of the evening models are in brown while Captain Molyneux specializes in all shades of green. Black still holds a prominent place in the daytime costumes but there are fewer evening gowns in this somber hue than I have seen for several seasons. White and shades just off the white are still favorites for the evening gown, especially in satin. Red and wine color are used by all the houses for both day and evening and there has been a revival of purple and violet which is especially featured in the collection of the House of Worth. Royal blue, fuscia, magenta and geranium pink are all prominent colors for the evening. Navy blue seems almost the only color which has been slighted in the autumn collections but the dark, "midnight" shade is used by several houses for evening frocks of velvet, satin or faille.

The old-fashioned Alaskan seal, in the lovely golden brown shade which our grandmothers wore, is being used most effectively by several of the best houses. Astrakhan retains its popularity and is used in all shades of gray and brown as well as black. Shaded gray astrakhan is used a great deal on coats of dark brown velvet or wool. Beaver, fox, ermine, both the summer and winter skins, mink, phoque (baby seal) caracul and Persian lamb are also extensively used. A Victorian revival is a short "dolman" in mink or Alaskan seal worn with the more elaborate afternoon frock.

INSPIRED BY A PERSIAN LEAF MOTIF

This Evening Frock Has Won a Prize in a Contest Held by the Brooklyn Museum.

Miss Evelyn Van Horn, a pupil at the Traphagen School, New York, developed this dress and one for afternoon wear from the decoration on the sixteenth-century Persian plate shown to the left of the figure. Both designs will be shown on the national art tour being arranged by the American Federation of Art. The frock illustrated is fashioned of heavy crêpe, combining pink with black. The leaf motif is employed on the bodice by appliquéing black on pink. Where the skirt joins the bodice at the waist the pattern simulates the cluster of leaves at the base of the plate design. Reversing the theme, pink is appliquéd on the skirt in the leaf form, giving the suggestion of a deep yoke.

their least experienced helpers, and must have definite instructions on this point.

At some of the smart millinery salons a hairdresser is often in attendance to suggest the necessary rearrangement of the customer's coiffure in order that one of the new tip-tilted hats can be worn correctly and still becomingly. Many little accessories not usually connected with millinery are also to be found in the hat-fitting room. A favorite little device for keeping the side hair in place is a small comb with an ornamental clip at the top. When the comb is in place, it is entirely concealed by the hair and only the decorative top is visible. These come for sports as well as dress hats.

## Style Trends in Shoes

In selecting fall footwear for daytime and street use, there are a few novelties worth considering, as they may be trends in shoe fashions that will develop as the season advances.

One of these, that will appeal specially to the conservative woman who does not like two-toned footwear, is the use of two leathers, matching in color, but which, because of their surface contrast in grain and finish, result in a pleasing shaded effect. Novelty leathers, such as pin seal, alligator, snake and suède, when combined with matching shades of calf or kid, while actually in monotone, do not give that appearance. Brown, gun-metal, gray and black, in two-leather models, are much in vogue by those who wish a plain but distinctive daytime or street shoe. Inlays, pipings, openwork motifs and the like, all present to good advantage the surface contrast of the two different leathers. Contrast in colors, for street and daytime footwear, is decreasing in favor.

Ornamental details of stitching, inlays and other trimmings, have shifted toward the side, often being posed directly under the arch, leaving the vamp tip plain. This is accounted for by the changing length of afternoon and semiformal dresses. When longer skirts were first promoted, the tip of the shoe seemed destined to be most observed, but, with the present accepted skirt length for street and daytime wear, more of the shoe is seen and the decoration is posed well to the side, displaying much novelty in trimming detail at that point.

## Divers Influences Shape Evening Modes

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

WITH one eye on the contemporaneous Paris openings, and just as keen an eye on the conservative taste of American women, the dress manufacturers have brought out their first autumn evening dresses. They point out that there is still time in Paris for revolutions and counter-revolutions in determining the strongest style trend, and that for all they know the Empress Eugénie mode may be so modified over here that it will not be any more Second Empire than it is Grecian! But in spite of this cautiousness, the pioneer new evening dresses have definite piquant individuality and new features.

The skirt of the evening gown, whether it is cut on the bias or hangs straight, usually appears to have about as much importance to the dress as a consort to a queen. It's there and respected, but all the interest is concentrated in the other half. The ingenuity of designers has been lavished on the bodice. Backs are often a network of straps or ribbons. The cowl neck line is still often used in front.

Most dresses show the molded line, the tightness continuing to the knees. Ribbons tying in the fullness at the knees are sometimes used. A suggestion of a bustle is seen on dresses which have short tiers of ruffles cascading over the back of the upper skirt.

**Evening Colors**

Velvets and satins are the most popular materials for fall evening gowns. New variations of these regal materials have competition from fabrics which include the new ribbed silk corduroy, triple voile, and soft metallic cloths. The great popularity of white may continue in the fall, but richer, harder colors such as jade, tangerine, empire-blue, and even plum are appearing in the new dresses. Two-color effects, aided by the often-present sash, are one of the most charming notes.

A striking example of the two-color combination is a dress made of heavy suède lace in Jack rose. It is low at the back, soft at the waist, and has a sash—and what a charming sash! It is of crushed empire-blue velvet. Other color combinations in this model are chartreuse with Jack rose, and beige with a deeper beige sash in which there are also Jack rose and brown. Two-color effects in other dresses include jade-green and purple, and brown with brick color. Many colors which are autumnal in their depth are appearing in evening gowns. One such dress is of dark green satin.

Black and white seem to have a charm that custom cannot stale. One gown in satin shows a white waist shaping a V into the black satin skirt. The back has intricate ribbon straps and an inter-looping sash, but the effect of the dress is simpler than the tying of it. Another black-and-white satin has a perky white flower in the back of the waistline, diverting interest from the front.

**History Confounded**

This fall season is a rich one for the designer and customer of imagination; but it may prove puzzling to those of historical bent! The expression "Second Empire" is becoming more and more elastic to include almost every costume detail drawn from the ages of the past! The French Colonial Exposition is contributing variety to the trends.

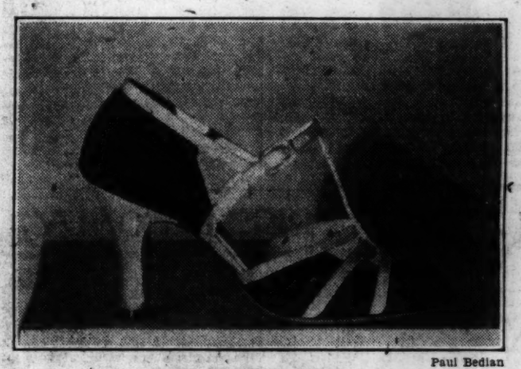
There are some trains and many tie-backs. One of the fresh touches is the combination of velvets with satins, and the use of contrasting material for trimming. Velvet bows are placed on satin and satin ribbons on velvet. Among the "picture-book" dresses is a gown with a basque waistline, fitted tight across the hips, and falling in a long full skirt.

Skirt lengths have already changed for some of the new autumn dresses. For dancing they have risen to the instep and for dinner even to the ankles.

At the end of the summer pink-beiges are still very popular, and white is selling with unabated success. News from abroad indicates that white models are being continued there for the fall, and the shops over here may follow suit. White against a normal pink-and-white skin will give a very different effect from white on glossy brown summer-tanned necks and shoulders.

## Traveler's Hat Rack

Often when traveling one's hats present a perplexing problem. Of course the soft felts, small soft straws, and those made from flexible materials are in a class by themselves. They can be folded or tucked away in almost any available spot. But what causes a bit of puzzlement is how to take care of the picture hat, the hat with the curving brim, or the one with the crushable flowers or ribbon. One seldom ventures forth on any kind of a trip without a hat box, so the problem of transportation is solved. When reaching one's destination, however, this idea may prove of benefit to its user. Find the middle of the hat lining, pull it out, take a large safety pin and insert it through enough of the material to avert strain upon the silk; and then snap the pin around a closet hook, or the bar of a coat hanger.



Paul Bedian

AN ADVANCE MODEL

The Sandal Form Still Rules the Last

The combination of black moiré, with white satin bandings and heel, shown by Delman, is extremely new and striking. Contrasting heels are a style note in autumn footwear and the grace of the bandings in this shoe is somewhat Oriental.

## Pendants of China and Japan

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Peiping

WHILE collectors of Japanese netsuke have long competed with one another to send the prices of these trinkets soaring in the art markets of the world, the equally interesting Chinese equivalent of the netsuke is still within the reach of connoisseurs of modest purse.

The Chinese girdle pendant, like the netsuke, was created to dangle at the waist from one end of a cord, to balance a small pouch, fan, or other costume accessory which dangled at the other end.

Intricately Carved Out of Red Amber in a Perforated Dragon Design, the Same on Both Sides.

The cord was then drawn behind and over the girdle, and the two weights thus hanging on either side of it kept each other from slipping out of position.

The Japanese pendant was usually made of wood or ivory, while the Chinese preferred semi-precious stones, particularly jade, agate, or tourmaline.

**Materials Determine Difference**

The choice of these materials established the basic difference between the Japanese and the Chinese pendants: the softer Japanese material lending itself to more artistry of carving, while the hard Chinese stones gave greater variety of color.

The Japanese netsuke excels in realistic and droll representations of men and animals, each pendant a perfect miniature sculpture which rightfully claims the admiration of all beholders.

The Chinese carvers, on the other hand, were handicapped by the material in which they worked. Often the stone in itself was worth hundreds or even thousands of dollars, and the least slip of the tool was a serious matter. Moreover, these lapidaries had to utilize flaws and streaks of color as they found them,

Adjoining Veins of Black and White Agate in One Stone Have Been Utilized to Produce This Bas-Relief of a Boating Scene.

and the ingenuity with which they did this is superb.

The chief interest of both the Japanese ivory and the Chinese jade pendants, today, lies in their antiquity. Their extraordinary variety, and their Oriental symbolism,

A Natural Five-Layer "Sandwich" of Black and White Jade Was Cut in a Cross Section to Form This Unique Bell.

never absent from any artistic creation of these two countries, contribute unique value.

**Chinese Characteristics**

Among the notable collections of Chinese girdle pendants are those owned by three American women who live in Peiping. Every conceivable material is represented in these collections — jade, amber, tourmaline, crystal, coral, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, cornelian, agate, turquoise lapis lazuli, rose quartz, amethyst, old glass and old porcelain, malachite, silver enamel, and even the wood, bone, and ivory favored by the Japanese carvers.

The color range of these collections is notworthy and each color is emphasized by the genius of the Chinese carver who invariably creates a design to suit his stone, bringing the picture out in relief in one color and contrasting it with a vein of different shade which he found in the stone.

It is in their designs that the old pendants so greatly excel the new ones which are turned out by the thousands here today. New carving is often very fine—although the edges cannot have that dull, smooth finish that only age brings—but the new designers seem to have lost the knack of sculpturing unique pictures in stone. Modern pendants bear a monotonous similarity to one another, with gourds and flowers and birds in constant mechanical repetition.

But even these new pendants have a practical value, which is why the demand for them continues, for women of the Occident have learned that the Chinese girdle pendant is admirably suited to wear on a cord or chain hung from the neck.

While the netsuke has become merely a table ornament in the Western world, the Chinese pendant continues to be used as an article of personal adornment, albeit its position has been moved from the hip to the bosom of its wearers.

## Posing the New Hats

How to pose the new hair-revealing fall hats is a subject that is being taken with almost absurd seriousness. For instance, a large millinery firm is placing in each hat sent out the following cautionary label:

This hat is a new model and should be worn correctly. Be sure you find the exact front and back before placing the hat on the head. Your milliner will help you adjust it if you are in doubt.

This advice to customers is being commented on very favorably by the millinery trade, it is said, and buyers of imported models are being instructed to obtain accurate information when purchasing the models as to the exact angle at which each type of hat is to be worn. Expert copyists, who have made hats for years, are as uninformed as to the pose of the present-day hat as are

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# Bright Future for Democracy Pointed Out at Williamstown

(Continued from Page 1)

ships of the industrial and financial bureaucracy."

**Similar to Fascism**

There was much similarity between the implication in this system and the syndicalism of Fascism, he said, and added that the United States has much to learn from the form of government now operating in Italy. Fascism has built government competence on bureaucracy. The American Government must also achieve competence, he said, but he did not believe competence is necessarily incompatible with representative government. The future of American democracy, as he outlined it, will be along the line of coördinating competency with representation.

Other meetings of the institute today included a general conference on India and nationalism which heard predictions for the round-table conference to open in London next week. The final session of the round-table on psychology of international conduct closed with the prediction that nations are rapidly advancing to a realization of their true interests in a world of law and order rather than in international anarchy.

Professor Holcombe built his conclusions as to the favorable prospects for democracy on a growing sense of responsibility in big business to the public interest.

To bring about the new forms of democracy the most essential changes, he said, must be in the attitude of the public toward its servants and in the attitude of expert administrators, whether in the service of government or of great corporations, toward those whom they serve.

**Changes Now Operating**

These changes have already begun to operate, he felt, in an increasing respect for experts in government and the increasing sense of responsibility of business executives to the public welfare. It will involve a great increase in the power of regulatory bodies in Washington and in the state capitals and inclusion of spontaneous business organizations into the fabric of the Government.

In view of these considerations Professor Holcombe concluded he was "bullish" on the future of democracy in the United States. As a side consideration he said it is becoming more apparent every day that the future of international peace is also bound up with the future of democracy and representative governments. "The strength of international organizations lies," he declared, "in the conscious support of democratic peoples."

He was also of the view that sound economic planning can satisfactorily be established under the new form of democracy which will be evolved. In this he took direct issue with other economists here who have stoutly maintained that economic planning can only be achieved under dictatorship. His implication was that the United States is at present in a better position to adjust its government to changing economic conditions than almost any other nation in the world.

**Doubtful of Conference**

Failure of the round-table conference on India, which opens next week in London, was predicted before the second general conference on India and nationalism today. Some of the speakers saw a possibility of constructive results in the line of conciliation, but none saw any real possibility of success.

It was generally agreed that the minimum British demands for guarantees in the form of absolute control over army, foreign affairs and finances are incompatible with the position of the nationalists. One speaker foresaw, as a result, the erection of an entirely new form of subordinate government which will be neither colony, possession nor dominion, but others were inclined to see a less peaceable outcome.

Mr. T. H. K. Resmey, journalist and speaker on questions pertaining to India, predicted complete failure. He said it appears impossible that Great Britain should be willing to make the concessions which are fundamental to coöperation with Indian Nationalists.

He was not convinced, as was a Hindu speaker on the previous day, that the different racial and religious groups are united in their demands. On the contrary he said the minorities problem is no nearer solution than ever before, and that the lines of cleavage between the Hindus and Moslems are sharper than ever.

"The maximum benefit that might be expected," he said, "is a transitional scheme of reforms of the Indian Government, looking toward an ultimate, perhaps not too distant, unification of British-India and Indian-India."

**Points Out Obstacles**

The obstacle to Indian self-rule presented by minorities was also stressed by Mr. William Y. Elliott, professor of government at Harvard University, who also emphasized the great danger entailed in a weakening of the Indian civil reserve which would follow if it ceased to be attractive to Englishmen.

As for the forthcoming London conference, he said what will come out of it will not be dominion status. "Indian policy," he predicted, "will continue to be governed from Downing Street and the India office, in conjunction with the Viceroy, the man on the spot. India's reserve dominion status, such as it is, will mean that England is embarked on another stage of an experiment unique in history in its scale and importance.

"The chances of its success are in its brakes on majority rule, its checks and balances. They lie, too, in making Britain's role as the protector of minorities clearly understood to those affected, while at the same time conceding to native Indian capital an altogether new degree of control over the state as that is able to foster and to encourage industry.

"The conference in London may, of course, see its work wrecked by the economic trump card of Indian nationalism. If violence can be avoided and the tried weapons of the boycott and picketing are used, Britain may be punished into still further concessions. It is a question of which can hold on the longer. The majority principle backed by the temptation to use the Government for favors to native capital may bring full Dominion status in spite of elaborate safeguards."

Professor Elliott considered undermining of the Indian civil service one of the major dangers in the shifting panorama of India. If it ceases to offer brilliant and assured careers at comfortable salaries he said the actuality of British control in India will certainly pass, whatever powers may be retained in paper constitutions.

"For India," he declared, "is ruled by a bureaucracy, one of the most devoted and capable in history, whose dynamic energy and policy comes from the hierarchy of British officials." If this goes he said no human diplomacy can save British rule in India.

Mr. Srinivas Ram Wagel, Hindu economist residing in New York, ignored the possibilities of the London conference in the assumption India is already well on the road toward economic independence. The achievement of this independence will mean unparalleled development of India and the opening of vast markets to the United States and other capitalist nations, he predicted.

The economic policy of Nationalist India, according to Mr. Wagel, embraces the Indianization of banking, finance, railroads, industrialization, direct foreign commerce with all nations, and a radical change in the ratio between the rupee and the pound which will return silver to its proper value.

The industrialization program will far exceed the present Russian Five-Year Plan, he said, and will raise the standard of living throughout India to one commensurate with progressive foreign nations.

**Work for Several Years**

He promised to the United States the spoils of markets hitherto reserved to British trade if that country coöperates with Nationalist India and declared that India's needs would be sufficient to keep hundreds of plants and several thousands of workers employed for several years.

Mr. Lucian S. Kirtland, an American writer and traveler speaking as an impartial observer of India, believed India possesses the power to drive out British rule if it so disires. Results of the non-coöperative movement, he said, have strongly hinted that India can be made untenable for an occupation tending to prolong itself beyond the period acquiesced in by the Indians themselves.

The real problem of India today, he thought, is how can present British authority best be transferred to a self-governing India with the least dislocation to India, to England and to the world.

That all nations will rapidly come to recognize the desirability of submitting to international law and order was the conclusion with which Prof. G. M. Stratton of the University of California ended his series of round-table conferences on social psychology of international conduct.

Nations must pay a heavy price for the advantages of the new world order, he pointed out. This price is renunciation of absolute sovereignty and what is known popularly as liberty. But a higher type of liberty is to be found in the new order, he implied and nations are rapidly coming to take the far sighted and brother view.

**All Nations Reluctant**

"All nations," he said, "have been reluctant to pay the price, even when they have paid it. Some nations still refuse stoutly to pay the price at all. Fortunately for the world, most of the nations have been willing, and the few that are unwilling to make even the beginnings will doubtless yield in time. They will come to recognize that they are playing a part ill suited to their interests and dignity in the new international order."

Likening blind nationalism to the period in business development when men sought to obtain wealth by sheer rapacity, he pointed out that nations are bound to realize their larger interests lie in submission to law and order, just as individuals have discovered "more freedom where there is law, more wealth where rapacity is tempered by trade, more and better defense where each person is not too hot for his own defense but intrusts his security to others."

"In the pre-war days a rich nation threatened to impoverish other nations, a well-defended nation was a menace to the security of all its neighbors. But it begins to appear that with international anarchy replaced by international law and order the great national desires for wealth and security can be immeasurably better satisfied. More nations can become wealthy and with less fear that their wealth will be swept away over night by one's neighbors, as was Germany's and France's and England's. And more nations can be defended against attack and armed violence because their security can be guaranteed by the power of many nations against an aggressor."

The establishment of the Bank for International Settlements has taken the sting out of German reparations payments, Prof. Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago observed at the final session of the round-table on international problems of commercial and financial policy.

He said its functions as a receiving and disbursing agent were really of little importance because such transfers were done effectively before the bank was set up. However, he pointed out that before the bank's organization the machinery for the payment of reparations was always under the control of the victor countries and this hurt the pride of Germany.

Professor Viner believed there is still room for a fourth international bank to fill out the facilities for international credit. The B. I. S. already provides for short term international credits. The Bank of Agricultural credits takes care of agrarian credits. A bank for exportations is now being proposed to provide short term loans for industrial developments. This still leaves room for a bank for long term loans.

# News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., is now the possessor of one of the finest Masonic halls in the country. It has been two and a half years in erection but one wing was completed first in order that lodges and chapters might meet. There are now, however, three temples, Ionic, Corinthian, and Doric, available.

It was in December, 1928, that the Provincial Grand Master, the Duke of Portland, laid the foundation stone of the new building, which now has been dedicated and opened by the Grand Secretary, Sir Colville Smith. The members of the Province have raised £20,000, debentures for a like sum have been issued, as well as a mortgage for between £20,000 and £25,000. The dedication ceremony brought together a distinguished gathering and there was much cheering when the Duke of Portland presented to the Grand Secretary a golden key as a memento of the occasion. The latter announced that the Grand Lodge intended sending out a deputation, headed by the Deputy Grand Master, Lord Cornwallis, to attend the bicentennial celebration of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

In addition to his office of Grand Secretary, Sir Colville Smith also holds the position of Deputy Grand Master of the Province of Cornwall and the annual meeting of that Province has just been held under his presidency, in the absence of the Provincial Grand Master, Lord St. Levan, who is at present abroad. This Province, small when compared with others under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, is doing wonderful work for Freemasonry. During the last year the members have contributed about £2739 4s. to the Provincial Charity Association, an increase of £11 11s. over the previous year. The Province undertook to contribute £1600 to the Truro Cathedral jubilee fund and, of this sum, £1323 has already been found.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, following in the footsteps of his cousins, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, who were installed as Provincial Grand Masters for Surrey and Middlesex about the same time as he was placed in charge of the Province of Berkshire, has never missed a meeting of his Province since his installation. He has just been present at the annual meeting of the Province and followed up that event within a day or two by consecrating a new lodge in Reading, known as the Prince Arthur of Connaught Lodge, in the presence of about 140 brethren.

Another annual provincial meeting has also just been held, that of Hampshire and Isle of Wight, presided over by the Provincial Grand Master, the Earl of Malmesbury.

The Province of Sussex has made such rapid strides within the last few years that the appointment of an Assistant Provincial Grand Master in addition to the Deputy has become necessary. This appointment is allowable only when the number of lodges in a Province amount to 70, and Sussex already exceeds that number by one. During the last year there has been a net increase in the membership of 197, compared with 106 in the previous year. Six new lodges have also been added to the register and the foundation stone of a new Masonic temple has been laid at Bexhill-on-sea.

The Supreme Grand Chapter has just sanctioned the issue of 10 charters for new Royal Arch Chapters, which will meet respectively in London, Chatteris (Cambridgeshire), West Kirby (Cheshire), Kingsbridge (Devonshire), Burnley (Lancashire), Widnes (Lancashire), Newcastle-on-Tyne, Aldeburgh (Suffolk), Mirfield (Yorkshire) and Shanghai.

The Gallery Lodge has, as already stated, just celebrated the jubilee of its foundation. In the history presented to every member and guest attending the function were given some details of the foundation hitherto unknown. At the time that lodge was founded the day of meeting selected was Saturday, a day on which lodges and chapters then seldom met. That fact, of course, now no longer prevails. Nearly all the total abstinence lodges meet now on Saturdays, and many others beside. The lodge also started on its history possessed of its own furniture and free from debt.

Within a few months of its consecration the lodge held a ball on behalf of the Masonic institutions and a similar function was arranged in 1885 by the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, which had been founded in the previous year.

Sir Alfred (then Mr.) Robbins was the last initiate of the year 1888. Within three years of his initiation he founded the Lodge Benevolent Fund, of which he remained treasurer until March of the present year, which, from his energy, grew to be one of the strongest of those organizations.

Mr. Alfred J. Henochsberg, a prominent Freemason from Johannesburg, a native of London, has just returned to his native land for a short time for the celebration of his diamond wedding. He has made the return trip to the homeland 29 times.

A new lodge for men of natural science has just been consecrated at Brighton.

**SURVEY SHIP AT BOSTON**

Built at Norway for the Oceanographic Institute of New York, the motorship Atlantis arrived at Boston today from Copenhagen by way of Plymouth, Eng. The vessel is anchored off City Point. The boat was completed last December, and was designed for scientific work. Capt. C. O. Iselin commands the ship. The crew comprises four officers and 17 sailors.


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# Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

8:00 p. m.—Talk; Bostonians, direction of Will Dodge.
8:30 Pasqualina De Voe, poems and stories.
8:30 Wonderland Band.
8:45 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:00 Old Man Sunshine and Bozo.
9:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Old Painter.
7:05 Piano recital.
7:15 NBC, Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank La Forge, pianist.
7:30 NBC, Lee Morse, crooner; pianist.
7:50 "What's Going On Around Us," C. A. Norton.
8:00 Del Castillo, organist, and Jack Beauvais.
8:15 Popular orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Mobilgil Concert: Gladys Rice, soprano; male chorus; concert orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor.
9:00 NBC, Halsey Stuart Program: "Old Counselor," financial talk; concert orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Palmolive Hour: Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Revelers Quartet; orchestra, direction of Erno Rapee.
10:30 NBC, Grantland Rice; Lewis James; dancing dance orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Chats With Peggy Winthrop."
8:15 Scores; Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
8:45 Agricultural markets.
8:55 Orchestral Interlude.
6:00 Time; weather; sports; temperature.
6:15 Tom MacHugh's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Wolverine Serenaders; piano duo.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 NBC, "Believe It or Not" Ripley.
8:00 NBC, The Frigidairians, Edwin Whitney, player; orchestra.
8:15 NBC, "In the Time of Roses."
8:30 "Down on the Farm"; talk.
8:45 Alden Edkins, bass; Orrin White, tenor.
9:00 NBC, "First Nighter," mystery drama.
9:30 NBC, Marcella Shields; Walter Scanlon; Billy Murray.
10:00 Spiritual Singers.
10:15 The Harmoneers.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Carlo Le Mar; orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
12:00 Time announcement.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Rhythm Masters.
5:45 Dainty Dot Dandles; time.
6:00 "Classic Cameos," with Edward Jardon.
6:15 "Sweet and Low," with Helen Barr.
6:30 Lou La May, baritonette.
6:45 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Dennis King, baritone; Limit Orchestra, Maximilian Pilzer, conductor, Alice Brady and Dennis King in Balcony Scene from "Romeo and Juliet."
7:30 CBS, Miller and Lyle, Negro comedians.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam."
8:30 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Gold Medal Organist; Wheaties Quartet.
9:30 CBS, Serial Mystery Story.
10:00 CBS, Nick Lucas; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Hernandez Brothers.
10:30 CBS, Nit Wit Hour.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital, Stanley Schultz.
11:30 Emory Daugherty and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

**WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)**

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Bob Burton, pianist.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:00 "Etchings in Music."
7:30 Hampton Beach program.
7:45 The Three Musketeers.
8:00 "Songs We Love to Hear"; organ, violin; soloist.
8:30 Time announcement.

**WAAB, Boston (1470kc-213m)**

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Asbury Park Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:45 CBS, Talk, Edna Wallace Hopper.
6:00 CBS, "Going to Press."
6:15 CBS, Jack Miller, pianist.
6:30 Time; baseball news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash, comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Charles Di Gaetano's Varsitonians.
7:30 Polly Walker, soprano; Helen Gillis, accompanist.
7:45 Hasting's Irish Minstrels.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Grace M. Donahue, contralto; Minnie Burtt, accompanist; Marion Howard Boot, violinist.
8:30 Voice and piano.
8:45 "China's Phenomenal Advance," Dr. Tehyi Hsieh.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Emory Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:00 CBS Program.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Earl Carpenter's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Will Osborne and his orchestra.

# Tomorrow's Features

**WEEI**

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
9:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

**WBZA**

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

**WNAC**

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
7:30 a. m.—CBS, Rebroadcast from Tokyo: Official reception to Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Artists Recital.
3:00 p. m.—Yankee Network Players.

**WAAB**

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—CBS programs.

# Akron Leaves Dock For First Time

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Akron, giant dirigible, poked her nose out of her dock early today for her first visit into the open air. A ground crew of 250 men "walked" the ship outside of the hangar in the dress rehearsal to prepare for the first flight some time in the near future.

The ground crew was divided into 10 squads. Fifteen or 20 men were stationed at each of four lines along the sides of the ship. Others at forward and rear positions manned 10-ton handling cars.

With the first launching rehearsal completed, the program of construction tests inside the dock was ready to be resumed. The maiden flight will not be before Sept. 5, officials said.

# Connecticut Plans To Curb Bus Speed

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Connecticut Motor Vehicle Department proposes to curb operation of interstate buses at excessive speeds. Police departments throughout the State have been notified by the Motor Vehicle Department of their authority under the law to regulate the use of interstate and intrastate buses.

A memorandum placed on the police teletype has called attention to the apparent misunderstanding of the laws governing the regulation of such traffic, owing to misinterpretation here of United States Court decisions in such cases.

"The right to operate a motor vehicle is not an unrestricted right," the memorandum read, "and the State has the authority of its police power to regulate and control, by reasonable rules and regulations, the use of motor vehicles upon the highways of the State. This applies to motor vehicles engaged in either intrastate or interstate commerce, such as motor buses.

"In the absence of national legislation concerning the subject, a state may prescribe uniform regulations necessary to safety, comfort and order in respect to the operation of motor vehicles on its highways including those moving in interstate commerce or traffic. Interstate buses are subject to Connecticut motor vehicle laws and violations should be prosecuted."

Although the department has consideration for the operators of buses who must keep their buses to schedule, it holds that companies should arrange schedules which will not require operators to drive their buses at excessive speeds.

# Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

**By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship**

CONNECTICUT

**Winsted**: Church Edifice, 4 p. m., Aug. 30.

NEW YORK

**Rochester** (First Church): Eastman Theater, 425 Main Street, East, 8 p. m., Sept. 1.

**Saranac Lake**: 43 Church Street, 4:30 p. m., Aug. 30. Radiocast.

RHODE ISLAND

**Newport**: Masonic Hall, School Street, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 30.

# Local Classified

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APARTMENT—Five large, airy rooms with garage; exceptional location, convenient to street cars, bus and Homewood Station, P. R. R.; hot-water heat and all modern conveniences. Penhurst 8641 or 101 S. Lexington Avenue.

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FORMER advertising manager, with also practical selling experience (wholesale and retail) desires sales or advertising position, full or part time; has good knowledge of advertising, including preparation of printed sales literature; age 35, married, university education, now in New York City. Write Box Q-16, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family; 14 years' experience; American, age 33; free to travel; can furnish best of references. Tel. Commonwealth 0529. CURTIS TALBOT, 107 Jersey St., Boston, Mass., Suite 5.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

A REFINED lady with 20 years of household experience wishes a position as managing housekeeper; best of references given. MRS. EDITH EMERY PIERCE, Gramere, N. H.

A REFINED lady desires position as companion; can play the piano a little, sing, type, and tutor children, having had years of experience in teaching; salary not the chief consideration. Write F-74, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION—HOUSEKEEPER
To Lady or couple, Christian Scientists preferred; well bred, American, widow; cheerful disposition, pleasing appearance; initiative, good reader, thorough knowledge shorthand and typewriting, all household details, cooking, sewing and mending; Boston or suburbs. P. O. Box 267, Ridgewood, N. J.

FRENCH gentlewoman seeks position as lady's maid, chambermaid or nursery governess. Write Box F-76, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MANAGEMENT of a motherless home where there are grown children needing the companionship of an understanding woman is sought by gentlewoman. P-77, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION wanted by Protestant widow as housekeeper or as companion; references; available after Sept. 1. MRS. GRACE R. CLEVELAND, 200 Lewis St., Bridgeport, Conn.

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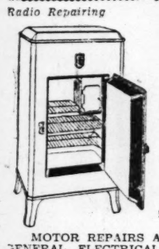
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# DAILY FEATURES

## All Nature

### *Pear*
*(Pyrus communis)*

**Where:** Native of western Asia and adjacent Europe; introduced by man into all temperate climates of the civilized world.

**Distinguishing features:** Fruit large and fleshy; flowers rosaceous in flat-topped open clusters. Tree, vase shaped with hollow center (in cultivation).

**Use:** Fruit is edible.

Pears have been placed by botanists in the rose family along with apples, strawberries, plums, cherries, and many small plants such as cinquefoil or avens. All have the typical rose characteristics of regular flowers, and superior fruit.

France and the United States are the chief producers. In the latter country the pear ranks fifth among the commercially important fruits, the regions of chief production being the eastern and central states, California and Oregon. The Bartlett pear, America's favorite variety, cultivated widely, is of European origin. Though small in size the Seckel is also a favorite American sort.

Pears are generally produced by root-grafting, the scions being imported from Europe. Planted in rows a rod apart, in well-drained, heavy loams, the land being kept loose and free from weeds by frequent cultivation, the young plants will become well set in about two years. They should then be severely pruned leaving only from three to five twigs, near the ground.

The ideal form of a pear tree is like that of a vase, with each main limb dividing and redividing to form a somewhat hollow center. Dwarf trees should be trained in the same manner, growing to a height of about 12 feet when hybridized with the quince. In pruning, care must be taken to save all the gnarly twigs, usually of varying thickness, for these are the fruit-bearing spurs.

When the pears will readily separate from the twigs without breaking the fruit stalks, picking time has arrived. They should be hard and rather imperfectly colored, for if they are allowed to remain too long on the tree, they become gritty and lose flavor, the center sometimes becoming decayed. Store in a cool, well-ventilated cellar, removing to warmer rooms as ripened fruit is desired.

## *A Word a Day*

### *Notes and Queries*

**Bête noire** (Mrs. M. E., who asks the meaning of the italicized words in this passage, "fear, that *bête noire* of mortal existence")—This French phrase means literally "black beast," figuratively, "an object of deep aversion, a bugbear." Pronounced *bat nwar'*, with secondary stress on the first term; first *a* as in *bare*, second as in *ask*.

**Oblique** (R. J.) — Preferably *ob-leek'*, *o* very short, as in *connect*.

**Quotation marks** (Mrs. S. R.)—Inasmuch as quotation marks are used to inclose the direct words of a speaker, we fail to see how the following could be correct:

> A young man . . . said: "That as he progressed in his study he found he did not need to use the pictures so much in order to hold the attention of the listener." He also said, "He knew that . . ."

Leave off the quotation marks, or rephrase into the first person, as:

> A young man said: "As I progressed in my study I found I did not . . ." He also said, "I knew that . . ."

*Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.*

## *In Lighter Vein*

### Wit and Philosophy

Mrs. Murphy was the proud possessor of twin boys, and while taking them out in the park ran across her neighbor, Mrs. Casey.

"Arrah," said the latter, "an' it's a perfect pair o' boys they are; but tell me, how do you manage to tell one from the other? For not a bit of difference can I see between them."

Her friend smiled as she rocked her children to and fro.

"Ah," she replied, "it's quite easy; for, you see, little Mike has a tooth comin' up and Tim hasn't. So I put my finger in Tim's mouth, an' if he bites, why, then it's Mike."—*Charlotte Observer.*

### Disturbing

Beggar: "I haven't even a shirt to my back."

Man: "My word! What do you fasten your collars to?"—*Das Klein Witzblatt* (Leipzig).

### For the Lack of Polish

Stage Manager: "We can't give 'Othello.' We have only yellow boot polish."

Producer: "Then put on the 'Mikado.'"—*Die Muskete* (Vienna).

### Push

"Don't you forget it, it takes push to get anywhere."

"So you bought a used car, too?"—*Humorist.*

Punch

Husband hurriedly catches the 8:30

### *A Quotation for Today*

*FRIENDSHIP redoubleth joys and cutteth grief in halves.*

—FRANCIS BACON.

## *"I Record only the Sunny Hours"*

### *Bread Returns*

England, Ark.

IN Eccl. 11: 1, we read: "Cast thy bread upon the waters: for thou shalt find it after many days." The citizens of Henryetta, Okla., are having the truth of that statement demonstrated to them.

About a year ago they had an opportunity to apply the Golden Rule by rushing food and clothing to England, Ark., to stave off a riot when starving citizens of the community marched the streets demanding food.

The people here are now having an opportunity to repay their debt of gratitude to Oklahoma. At a mass meeting held recently to discuss the Henryetta problem, instant support was assured from all sides that a caravan of food trucks could be assembled and rolled into the camps of destitute miners in the Oklahoma territory.

For the next two days the roads to England were busy with farmers driving into town with gifts of food. They left their loads in a vacant store building at England. Here members of the committees arranged the food for transportation to Henryetta.

The next night 13 trucks pulled out of England, a different England from that to which food was rushed about this time last year when the drought struck with all its severity. Without rest and through a veritable cloudburst, which made traveling conditions almost unbearable, a group of stanch truck drivers—not professional truck drivers, but merchants, planters and city officials—traveled more than 400 miles to give succor to the hundreds of starving, unemployed miners thrown out of work by the shutdown of coal mines near Henryetta.

## *Brevities*

**Springfield Union:** It seems to be up to the proverb makers to explain why the early birds, if any, never seem to catch the cutworms.

**San Francisco Chronicle:** "Women are beginning to take up law." Well, it's time. They've been laying it down long enough.

**Boston Transcript:** A flying rumor has no trouble in finding a landing place.

## *The Children's Corner*

### *Scroggins Rehearses a New Trick*

HARDLY had daylight grown out of the eastern sky when the door of the Roger P. Scroggins house in Ulmus Americana (American elm) opened a crack at a time and the jovial face of Mister Scroggins appeared. He

Scroggins Leaned Backward, Balancing the Branch.

sniffed the morning air with three sharp sniffs. It was good. And he smiled.

Rarely does the master of the Scroggins house step from the lintel without his high silk hat, his prancing coat and his small cane or stick, but this morning was an exception. There was no silk hat either in his hand or on his head. There were no long coat tails prancing out behind and there was no cane or stick. Around the Scroggins waist was draped a yellow sash with fringed ends of red beads. In one hand he carried a thin branch about a foot and some inches long with leaves on the end, like a duster. He flourished the branch, with one hand on his hip. Then with his feet wide apart he leaned backward, took the branch by the end and daintily raised it in the air. As he was standing in a sort of pose, the window next to the door, looking out over the piazza creaked.

Scroggins dropped his hand, brought his feet together and bowed toward the window.

"I feel that you are there, my dear, although I don't see you," he said politely.

Mrs. Scroggins's head appeared in the window.

"I am here," she said, and smiled, "And I want you to show me this wonderful new thing you can do."

Her husband bowed. He placed one hand on his hip, thrust his feet wide apart, brought the end of the branch to his head, waved it slightly so the leaves trembled and then put the branch on his nose so that it stuck straight up into the air, the leaves waving ever so slightly. Breathlessly he stood balancing the branch. It tipped to the right and then to the left, but each tip was met by a step on the part of Mister Scroggins and the branch thrust itself upward with nothing to support it except the extreme cleverness of the old squirrel.

When he had balanced it for a minute or more while standing still he began to move slowly across the piazza toward the window. Slowly, step by step, he went. The branch wavered and weaved and shook, but never left its place on the end of the old squirrel's nose.

When he came to the window he tipped his head forward in a bow, caught the branch in his hand and Mrs. Scroggins clapped her hands.

"Wonderful," she said, "it has been worth having you get up early all these mornings, just to see you do such a wonderful new trick."

Mister Scroggins bowed again. "And now, my dear," he said, "if you will bring out my hat and cane, I will wear the hat and balance the cane while I wear it."

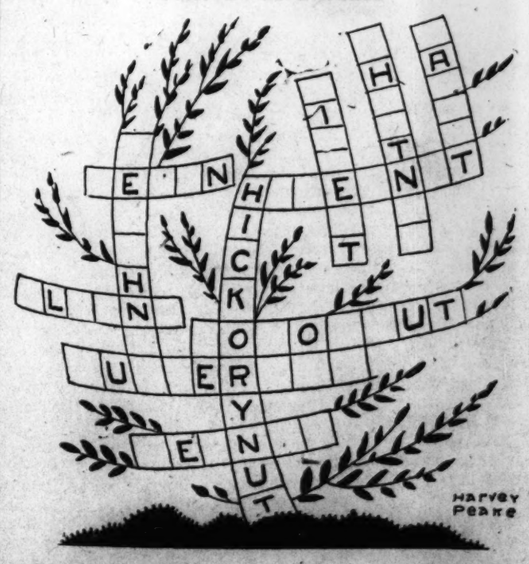
And he did it too, although the hat kept slipping off every now and then, which somewhat marred the performance. Finally, Mrs. Scroggins announced breakkfast, and her husband fairly pranced to the table.

"Isn't it a wonderful new trick?" he said to Mrs. Scroggins.

"It is," she said, "and I know you can't wait to show your friends."

Mister Scroggins hurrumped and said nothing, but it seems reasonable to assume that he had it in mind to show to Fib and Florrie and possibly a larger audience.

## *Nut Tree Puzzle*




Here is a hickorynut tree upon whose trunk 10 other kinds of nut-bearing trees and plants have been grafted. There are occasional letters upon the branches which indicate the kind of nut that branch represents, and there are always the right number of squares to contain the letters that go to make up the names of the various nuts. So take your pencils and write in the various varieties.

## *Key to Puzzle*

Answer to Palindrome Puzzle: Noon, Toot, Peep.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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# EDITORIALS

## Barter—What Does It Signify?

FOR the most part it was supposed when President Hoover declared his conviction that each community in the United States can work out its unemployment relief situation for itself without federal assistance that he was contemplating the possibilities of local generosity in terms of money. But from several quarters since then have come instances which illustrate that where necessary the purpose can be accomplished even without money giving.

Remarkably enough, one of these instances comes from far-away New Zealand, where the Government also has rejected the proposal of a dole. Communities there have adopted methods of self-help best suited to their needs. At Auckland the farmers bring in truckloads of meat and farm produce for the city needy, while in Christchurch each resident who can do so gives groceries, clothing or shoes.

Then comes news from the Pacific Northwest of the United States, where 150 jobless families in Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, have formed their own relief organization, and their plan has spread so that besides storing carloads of beans and other surplus vegetables for themselves, they are facilitating an exchange in the adjoining State of Washington of apples from the Wenatchee district for wheat from the Big Bend region. Such movements to take from the shoulders of the taxpayer the costs of relief and to foster the fine assurance and reliance of self-help deserve encouragement.

It is notable how many times and in how many ways the ancient method of barter—of trading goods for goods, or "swapping," as the colloquial expression goes—enters into these and other expedients to which men have resorted in order to alleviate the effects of seeming lack of money in places where needed and to solve the almost foolish enigma of want in the midst of oversupply.

To the long list of things which in agricultural regions can be paid for with farm produce has lately been added college tuition. Morris Harvey College in West Virginia has announced it will accept potatoes for the school dining room in lieu of the usual fees from students.

Not only has barter been organized on a community scale, but the range of its usefulness extends from individuals to nations. Direct exchange in terms of shiploads of goods has been going on between some of the nations loaded with surpluses. The United States Farm Board has traded 25,000,000 bushels of wheat to the Government of Brazil for 1,050,000 bags of coffee. Uruguay has been negotiating with the Soviet Government to exchange livestock and animal products for Russian gasoline.

Naturally, it may be asked why these various exchanges of commodities could not be made as easily through the medium of money as by barter. The explanation is that the people concerned have not had money, but have had goods which could not advantageously be turned into money. They are obliged to deal in terms of what they have.

The custom of barter is older than money. Indeed, money owes its existence to the diversification of barter. When money temporarily abdicates its function of facilitating exchange of goods and seems by its maldistribution even to hinder that exchange, mankind is fortunate that barter again can come into play to help correct the economic situation of individuals, communities or nations. Perhaps a little competition from that source may spur gold to resume more quickly its normal function of making trade easier. At any rate, direct exchange of commodities promises valuable aid in agricultural and unemployment relief.

## Is a "Useful" Education Enough?

THE decision of London University to institute a course of business administration has caused alarm in certain circles, which regard this as a possible first step along the road which leads to the giving of degrees for proficiency in such things as the manufacture of ice cream, after the fashion attributed to some institutions of higher learnings in the United States.

Now, it will be readily admitted that a prejudice against vocational education, per se, is foolish. No education is the worse for being of practical value. It is too often forgotten by advocates of specifically humanistic courses of study that they, in the beginning, were no less vocational in their aims than the most utilitarian branches of applied natural science. The foundation of the instruction given in the early universities was theology and law, and these subjects had a definitely professional aspect. The prejudice against vocational education as such is only a comparatively modern, and probably ill-founded, development.

Nevertheless, there is a good case to be made for the contention that modern education tends to become too consciously and materially utilitarian. In the last century a "useful" education has come too exclusively to be identified with an education that aids in the production of material goods. The disastrous results that flow from this narrowing down of the meaning of utilitarian are only too apparent in the world around us today.

Education on this basis has succeeded beyond all dreams in accomplishing what it set out to do. Never has productivity been so great, never so abundant in proportion to the population; foodstuffs, raw materials and manufactures have never been available in such immense quantities as they are today. According to all the theories upon which this narrowly utilitarian conception of education is based, the world should be overflowing with prosperity. Yet it is overflowing with nothing of the kind. The reason is not far to seek. A "useful" education, taken by itself, may be almost useless.

The unlimited production of material goods is only one factor in a satisfactory system of society. Knowledge of how to handle that production and how to make all the economic and political adjustments required by our complex modern world is also essential. The establishment of decent human relationships and the removal of all sense of social injustice are equally important. An education that takes no heed of these, but concentrates exclusively on technical efficiency, is therefore wanting in essential things.

## When Is a Dictator?

SINCE dictators have appeared in Europe, it has become the fashion to find them everywhere. The smallest derogation from parliamentary government, in no matter what circumstances, is denounced as an act of dictatorship. But here, as elsewhere, common sense should be the test. When Signor Mussolini is called a dictator everybody knows precisely what is meant. But when Señor Alcala Zamora was called a dictator because he was temporarily at the head of a provisional government in Spain which, in the absence of an elected Parliament, issued decrees, the description was absurd. Though he did not first ask the opinion of Parliament, because Parliament did not exist, he took steps for the election of Parliament, and afterward submitted his work to its judgment.

Dr. Bruening, Chancellor of Germany, who has shown wisdom, moderation, and diplomatic skill in the most difficult circumstances, has likewise been dubbed a dictator. But this free use of the word is to be strongly deprecated. The German Parliament was divided and confused, and ordinary government became difficult at a moment when stability was essential. Acting under powers specifically accorded by the constitution, which is usually regarded as one of the most democratic constitutions of Europe, with the full approval of the President who is responsible for the choice of Chancellor, and with the consent of the reasonable elements in Parliament itself, Dr. Bruening last May suspended the Reichstag for six months. He courageously faced an emergency, and his acts will be strictly reviewed. He has not taken advantage of the position to act contrary to the sentiment of the people; indeed he has, in the opinion of some of his critics, been influenced too much by the currents of public opinion.

Executive power properly belongs to the Government. The chief function of Parliament is to check, control, and if need be criticize. This fundamental difference in functions is not always appreciated, but without it democratic institutions, especially in a crisis, might become unworkable.

Dr. Bruening has dealt firmly but discreetly with an exceptional situation. The financial upheaval, marked by the collapse of banks, called for prompt and peremptory measures to prevent panic. Those measures were taken by the Chancellor and the President, whose examples did much to reassure the nation. Moreover, the Chancellor enhanced his international reputation. His missions to Paris, London, and Rome prove that in winning sympathy abroad for Germany it is not necessary to sacrifice German interests.

When Dr. Bruening entered office his position was precarious. But he has consolidated it and has built up a prestige which is equal to that of any recent German Chancellor. He has done this, not by dictatorial methods, but by steady, quiet, public service; and now it is to be hoped that he will be permitted to steer Germany into calmer waters.

## What Every Walker Knows

NOW and again—though far more often one will encounter the hitch-hiker, his facile thumb aslant—the motorist passes a real walker on the open road. An agreeable novelty, a survival of the almost forgotten days when legs were legs, he is—and the nature of him may be determined at a long half-mile. For he walks capably, joyously, eagerly, putting distance behind him with a zest. A curious and remarkable fellow is this, but not one, in the opinion of the average citizen, to be emulated. Nevertheless, something of envy goes out to him as he is distanced.

One cannot but reflect, in the first place, that his method and choice of locomotion is the more natural, and, in the second, one must consider that he has pleasure in it—while those who motor hither and yon may have come to consider the trip itself as bothersome and the goal to be all in all. There is little leisure about motoring, advantageous as it may be, but, to the contrary, there is much of inexplicable haste and fretful impatience. It is not to be wondered at that motorists, who have no wish to walk, must occasionally envy the walker though they dread the price he pays in effort and hours. For his is a philosophy they feel should be most dear to them—if they but had the time.

And what each motorist knows, as he passes the real walker, to whom walking is so manifestly a privilege, is that the walker has of his mileage much that the motorist cannot obtain. The country scenes are etched upon his memory. His are the country flowers. He has paused to pass the time of day with the brown little rabbit that crouched beside the willows, and which to the motorist was only an unidentified glimpse. He has loitered on the bridge when the trout were rising. It is true that the motorist will travel ten miles or more while the walker manages his one—but the gain is not all that it seems, and the motorist knows it.

An altogether unaccountable and primitive fellow is the voluntary walker of the highways, who has the look of one that likes well to walk. His appearance of utter content as he walks is near to being an affront to honest burghers who go about on hastening tires. He shouldn't be happy—when walking—for nobody walks nowadays. And yet he is!

## Needless Noise

APPARENTLY the American public has about reached the point of saturation in the consumption of noise. Several large cities have appointed "noise commissions" definitely to determine the effects of noise upon the human system, what noises are preventable and how their prevention may be secured. Also, there is an increasing volume of protests by exasperated citizens against specific forms of noise—from whoopee parties to automobile horns and engine whistles—which they consider unnecessary and intolerable.

Real estate values are quite as sensitive to noise as are the sensibilities of human beings. Values drop in noisy zones and rise in quiet ones. This largely accounts for movement of hundreds of thousands of families from the city to country districts. This movement has lately become so marked, due to the increase of city noises, that residential sections of metropolitan centers are becoming depopulated. Reducing city noises has thus become an economic necessity in crowded centers.

The same rule applies in communities in suburban centers and country towns. Immunity from noise is a tangible real estate value which may be impaired, if not virtually destroyed, overnight. Residents and owners of property in residential sections of country towns accessible to large cities have become alert against noise invasion and are organizing to repel it.

Dr. Paul Sabine, an authority on sound control, declares:

> The war upon needless noise has only started. That term covers not only noise which may be stopped at will by those making it but also that eliminated by the application of scientific discoveries. The problem of reducing office noise has already been solved by the use of sound-deadening ceilings. The roar of subways can be similarly reduced by proper treatment of their surfaces when they are constructed. The noise of locomotive whistles can be focused upon the railway right-of-way, like the rays from the headlights. Science is swiftly discharging its responsibility in the reduction of noise by physical means.

The human-nature element is the most difficult factor to control. Education of the public and application of the police powers of municipalities must deal with this factor. Of these, education will probably prove the more important, as it will strengthen the arm of the law by an aroused public sentiment.

## Partners All!

CONGRESSIONAL medals fashioned of gold and shining silk have in the past sought out inventors, aviators, officers of the army and navy, distinguished public servants, when honors were to be bestowed, and not very often have they waited upon men in minor capacities whose work has been less showy, less spectacular.

It is especially noteworthy, therefore, to read that six men who accompanied Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd on his epoch-making explorations of the north and south poles have received service ribbons honoring them for their share in the success of the expedition.

Rear Admiral Byrd presented these congressional medals the other day, and as he did so must have recalled some of the splendid work performed by these six energetic aides during the long days and nights spent in "Little America." Each man had performed a single job necessary to the functioning of the expedition as a whole. The list includes machinist, dog driver, radio expert, radio mechanic, private secretary. None is more important than the rest; each is a part of the teamwork of cooperation which alone can achieve results.

Similarly, if the average citizen will take time some day to make an inventory of those who have helped him during the previous twenty-four hours, he will be amazed and perhaps humbled. Probably his list will include the dairyman, motorman, postman, automobile mechanic, plumber, electrician, furnace stoker, street cleaner, garbage collector, barber, grocer, newsboy, telephone operator, stenographer, baker, waiter, patrolman—to mention only a few in the immediate circle of trained workers who have shortened his day of extra chores and lengthened the measure of his personal enjoyments. Beyond lies that vast circle—miners, farmers, sailors, railroaders—who have made or transported the things he uses.

Enlarged leisure and a capacity for a more varied investment of time and ability have come with the specialization and transference of everyday tasks, so that today each person has many partners working for and with him, and who shall estimate the contribution they make to the sum total of his achievements? Not a few of them merit a service ribbon—but are pleased when they get a smile of appreciation.

## Editorial Notes

Now that the paper caps in the tops of milk bottles are being used for the messages of advertisers, someone should devise a scheme to make the crow of the barnyard rooster a little more definite in sales appeal.

Perhaps the new radio clock, that automatically turns on desired programs at the proper time, will be capable of turning off the undesired ones as well. 'Tis a poor rule that will not work both ways.

The earth is 3,000,000 miles nearer the sun on July 1 than on January 1. And we can counteract that change in temperature merely by traveling a few hundred miles north.

A good way to make a friend of someone is to treat him as if he were a friend.

## Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

VANCOUVER, B. C.

SOMETHING more than forty years ago Julian Ralph, the best reporter that the methods of the New York Sun ever turned out, wrote a book about a section of the United States then little known. He called it "The West From a Car Window," and by a skillful blending of journalistic fancy, with the very moderate amount of actual information obtained by this method of observation, made an entertaining book. Perhaps it was not a valuable book when published, but it is today. For there could be found no better way of estimating the wonderful development of the southwestern section of the United States than by comparing what Ralph saw and described on his hasty trip with what exists today.

The great cities of Texas he described as romantic cow-towns, or sleepy cotton marts. Oklahoma for him did not exist. Southern California was a playground and sanitarium combined. In less than a quarter of a century his book was as much out of date as the feminine fashions of 1925 are in these days of a return to Victorian styles.

In the last week I have had an opportunity to see Canada from a car window—all the way from Montreal to Vancouver, with the charming island town of Victoria as a sort of appendix to the main volume. The world has gone by at the rate of about sixty miles an hour—though in the tortuous defiles of the Canadian Rockies our seventeen-car train, drawn by the most powerful engines now in use, crept along the mountain ledges, high above foaming torrents, at the cautious rate of twenty-three miles or even less.

* * *

At one point I observed a girl with a moving picture camera standing on a car platform near the middle of the train, taking a picture of the locomotive and two or three baggage cars, and, then, turning swiftly, getting a picture of the lounge and observation cars at the rear end. The length of the train and the crookedness of the track made me think of Pope's description of the Alexandrine line:

"Which, like a wounded snake, draws its slow length along."

One gets from a journey of this sort a new comprehension of the huge proportions of this American continent, and the incalculable wealth which is laid up therein for future generations. It seemed to me on the first day out from Montreal on the Canadian National that nature had provided that section with enough deep blue lakes, set in densely wooded shores, to make a summer playground for all the millions Canada and the United States are likely to have for centuries to come.

At a few points, such as Minaki Lodge, advantage has been taken of these scenic beauties, but most of the time, for nearly forty-eight hours on end, the train rolls along through scenes of surpassing beauty as yet scarcely marred by the settlement of man. In the long time to come this lake region will be as great an asset to Canada as the White Mountains are to New Hampshire, or the quaintness and coolness of Cape Cod to Massachusetts.

In the meantime, as I roll quietly through this vast wilderness, I am suddenly reminded that one of the great arguments in support of building this road and its rival was that England thus would have a new and shorter road to India. The military advantage of being able thus to hurry troops and munitions of war to that British possession was kept constantly before the people when charters and land subsidies were being sought.

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Times change. England never confronted a more serious situation in India than exists today. Yet there is no hint of military action. The Canadian roads will carry no redcoats speeding to the Pacific. A new and more intelligent method of meeting great national differences has arisen. Conferences rather than cannon, the statesman rather than the soldier, now deal with them.

Some portions of the great Alberta plain are faintly reminiscent of the Low Countries of Europe—though lacking of course in that air of romance which antiquity gives to a region. From my car window at one time I could see two or three villages separated by ten or fifteen miles of waving grain. Each was grouped about a towering, castellated building. In Belgium it would have been a highly artistic Roman Catholic cathedral; in Alberta it is a highly inartistic grain elevator—crammed to capacity just now with wheat.

The Low Countries are called the cockpit of Europe, because ever since the days of Julius Cæsar invading armies have fought and pillaged their peoples. Alberta is the very center of the granary of the world. From it grain in a golden stream goes to feed mankind in almost every land. There are no feudal castles, nor many cathedrals in Alberta. But perhaps with her grain elevators and the part she plays in service to the world, her history, when in future ages it shall come to be written, will be of more human importance than the interminable list of battles in Europe's cockpit.

* * *

Winnipeg is another center of the grain trade. Its broad streets, skyscrapers, hotel owned by the railroad and managed as if on Fifth Avenue, New York, all give it an air of solidity.

Not far outside the town is old Fort McGarry, built by Canada in pioneer days as a defense against Indians. Now it is a most delightful country club. Some months ago a friend of mine, a resident of Oklahoma City, Okla., on a hot day in that far from arctic climate, thought he would like a radical change of scene and air. With a party of friends he embarked in an airplane early one morning and at the traditional British tea hour was having ices and their accompaniments on the cool terrace of the Fort McGarry Club. A like excursion in Europe would have made necessary half a dozen visas and an interminable wrangle over passport formalities.

How long can anything like jealous and provocative nationalism survive against such speedy international communication as the Oklahoma man's holiday jaunt exemplified? Already it is difficult to tell a western Canadian from a western American—I will admit that what is coming to be the typical New Yorker does not exist in Canada. But rural America and rural Canada are like as two clams. Moreover, their interests are largely identical, and the steady passing back and forth over the border is rapidly eradicating what little of difference ever existed. There is vastly more diversity between a resident of the Bronx and a Texas farmer than between the latter and a man of Manitoba.

What may this similarity of character and of interests accomplish in the future? It is hard to predict, but one may hazard the opinion that no international difficulty will ever arise which will see Canada and the United States on opposing sides. That Anglo-American understanding in which wise men see the greatest hope for world-wide peace and harmony, is made immeasurably more certain by the friendship of Canadians and Americans.

* * *

On Vancouver streets I was interested to observe many Japanese, men and women, boys and girls, whose dress and appearance suggested prosperity and good standing in the community. "We like them as citizens," said a local friend with whom I was talking. "I suppose there is some law restricting or prohibiting their immigration to Canada, but I don't know what it is. I don't recall any agitation against them, but I do know that those who are here are respected and popular. There are many of the younger generation who have lost their own tongue and speak English exclusively."

"The children are the dearest things," said a woman in the party who had been in the school system. "Time and again they come to school laden with flowers before the teacher arrives and decorate the schoolrooms. Often it is at a real personal sacrifice to their parents who grow the flowers for sale but gladly give of them to show their love for our schools."

The conversation was interesting to me as showing a complete lack of that racial prejudice against the Japanese which was so violently manifested in California a few years ago. In some way the people of British Columbia managed to handle the question of Japanese immigration to their own satisfaction and without affronting the Japanese. The action of California has never been forgiven by the Orientals and the trade of the State has suffered from the resentment it aroused.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

*Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread*

### The Situation of the Wheat Farmer

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Apropos of the recent discussion of a reduction in wheat acreage, it occurs to us that a good place to begin would be on certain western farms comprising from 10,000 to 100,000 acres, each owned or directed by a single man and devoted largely, if not entirely, to the raising of wheat. The diversion of fields of this size to other uses would rapidly make an appreciable dent in the wheat surplus. The practice of these agricultural leaders in continuing to raise wheat in the face of falling prices and a supply known to be excessive does not encourage the small landowner or tenant who is accustomed to and equipped for wheat raising to change his methods and experiment with new crops of totally uncertain income.

The small farmer about to abandon wheat raising faces a dilemma. Other grain crops may not grow as well on his land, or, if they grow, he has no more assurance of a return on his investment from them than he has from wheat. On the other hand, growing fruits and vegetables requires special soil conditions, more hand labor and intensive cultivation of a limited acreage, leaving surplus land to dispose of, extra wages to pay, and a crop even more doubtful in its market value than wheat. If he turns to dairy or livestock farming, this requires wholly different equipment and capital outlay prohibitive to the average grain farmer without extended credit.

If there are other crops which the wheat farmer could with profit substitute for wheat, are not the large-scale farmers with capital, specialized education, experience, and more than average foresight better fitted to lead the way than the poorly equipped, often poorly educated, and at present well-nigh destitute, small farmer?

ISABEL DOUGLAS,
A Minnesota Farmer.

### Wheat—the Great Food

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Readers have been told that a Kansas farmer selling a bushel of wheat received 25 cents, and that a cereal breakfast he had in town made out of wheat cost him at the rate of $36 a bushel, if we remember correctly.

Are the Kansas editors telling the farmers the best use they can make of their wheat? What is Senator Capper doing in his publications? Is he telling the farmers and householders of the Sunflower State that wheat itself is superior to anything made out of it, just the same as an apple right from the tree is better than anything made out of it, and that is true of probably all fruit, or most of it?

It is not necessary to go to a raw wheat diet. Calvin Coolidge, while President, cooked or steamed a mixture of wheat and rye grains in a double boiler until the kernels burst, and used them as a basic food. The surplus was stored in the cooler for future meals and warmed again if desired. A cheap handmill can be used to grind wheat into whole-wheat flour, and it can be made daily and thus be always fresh. Every housewife knows what can be made out of whole-wheat flour.

Farmers can use wheat to feed to livestock in connection with other grains, probably to better advantage than to sell wheat below cost and purchase prepared foods at a high price. Even bran and middlings cost more per ton than the farmers get for a ton of wheat. These facts no doubt will bring about some changes in the disposition now made of this standard farm crop.

If suggestions on this order would double the consumption of wheat, probably, is it not worth while to try such a reform?

JOHN G. ZOOK.
Lititz, Penna.

### Velasquez and the Isle of Pheasants

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The note in the Monitor of July 28 concerning the Isle of Pheasants reminded me of the interesting link which that island once made between the great Louis XIV of France and Philip IV of Spain, and incidentally the paintings of Velasquez and of Charles le Brun and other baroque painters under the French monarchy of that time.

In 1660 the island saw one of the most remarkable wedding pageants in history, a pageant planned and directed by no less a person than the great painter, Velasquez. The occasion was the marriage of Louis XIV of France with his cousin, Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip IV of Spain, a marriage calculated to strengthen the then recently consummated peace of the Pyrenees.

The Isle of Pheasants or the Isle of Conference was chosen for the ceremony because at that time it lay (500 feet long and seventy feet wide) exactly midway in the river separating the two kingdoms. Velasquez, as palace marshal, went early from Madrid to erect a hall of conference elegant enough to house the sumptuously costumed members of the rival courts as they gathered here in the early summer for this important event. The royal Spanish party left Madrid on April 15, and, making twenty-one stops at the elegant seats of Spanish nobles, finally arrived at San Sebastian, on the frontier, on May 11. At the fastest, the gorgeous retinue proceeded only six miles a day. But, finally, on June 7, the ceremony took place.

Velasquez's portraits are preserved, and in these we still see those silver brocades, those laces and silks, those velvets and tapestries whose textures and colors made the Isle of Pheasants for once a splendid and a gorgeous sight.

The little island is shifting and shrinking, but it has had its day of splendor and importance, and can never be quite forgotten.

HELEN F. MACKENZIE,
Curator of the Children's Museum,
Chicago, Ill. the Art Institute of Chicago.